



Michael Ben Hur, 15 months old, rests in stable condition in a Jerusalem hospital with a fractured skull. The child, looked over by his father, Rafi, was hit by a rock thrown during an Arab protest.

Turmoil Feared in East Bloc

U.S. Aides Cite Economic Trends In 3 Countries

By David Binder
WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials who analyze political and economic trends in Eastern Europe say they believe three of the six Warsaw Pact countries face domestic instability, mainly as a result of deterioration in their economies.

One official, in response to questions, said he had concluded that Hungary was "most at risk" as its Communist leadership seeks to impose an austerity program involv-

ing steep price increases and higher taxes. "We see Hungary as facing a considerable degree of instability," he remarked.

He and a second official said they had concluded that Romania and Poland were also at risk.

This official said "we will see a kind that occurred in November in Brasov, Romania's second-largest city, when the government tried to cut the pay of factory workers and they took to the streets."

At the same time, both analysts said the Soviet Union appeared unlikely to intervene militarily to impose its will on Warsaw Pact allies, as it did in Czechoslovakia in 1968, Hungary in 1956 and East Germany in 1953.

While the government analysts, whose task is to gauge trends in Eastern Europe, spoke plainly about a potential for crisis in the region, the deputy secretary of state, John C. Whitehead, said in an interview, "I don't see any sign of any impending crisis in any of the countries of Eastern Europe."

Asked specifically about the possibility of instability in Hungary, he replied, "Quite the contrary, although he acknowledged that the Hungarians were facing economic difficulties."

But he said he was convinced that under Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet Union was allowing the East European governments a good

See SHULTZ, Page 2

See PACT, Page 2



Katja Witt of East Germany successfully defended her Olympic figure skating title as Debi Thomas of the United States; her main rival, had a shaky evening and finished third. See Sports, Pages 6 and 7.

Protest Reports Resurface Amid Armenia Talks

By Felicity Barringer
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The streets of Yerevan were quiet Sunday, as organizers of the massive nationalist demonstrations that paralyzed the Armenian capital for the past week met to discuss their appeal for a monthlong suspension of the protests, Armenian nationalists said.

Demonstrations continued, however, in Nagorno-Karabakh, the predominantly Armenian region within the neighboring Azerbaijan Republic, according to reports reaching Western reporters in Moscow. The demand that the region be incorporated into the Armenian Republic has been the focal point of the demonstrations.

In Yerevan, according to Armenians there, some nationalists were challenging the protest leaders, saying that the crowds who agreed on Saturday to disperse for a month had been given an inaccurately rosy assessment of Mikhail S. Gorbachev's desire to accommodate Armenian demands.

The Feb. 25 edition of Kommunist, the principal newspaper in Armenia, reported that the clashes had produced an unspecified number of casualties. Copies of the newspaper reached Moscow on Saturday.

Prosecutor Alexander Katsuev told Baku Radio that two people had been killed in disorders in the Agdam district of Soviet Azerbaijan, the British Broadcasting Corp.'s monitoring service reported.

After receiving assurances from Mr. Gorbachev that he would personally study their grievances, Armenian nationalist leaders called

Saturday for a one-month suspension of the demonstrations, that have shaken the two southern Soviet republics, Armenian representatives said.

Mr. Gorbachev's appeal was favorably received by demonstrators in Yerevan, the Armenians said. They said the leaders acted after Mr. Gorbachev, in an unpublished meeting in the Kremlin on Friday, told two leading Armenian writers that he would personally look into the issues that have fueled more than a week of unrest in Armenia and Azerbaijan.

In a statement broadcast Friday over Armenian and Azerbaijani television, Mr. Gorbachev called for an end to the nationalist protests.

The demonstrations have centered on demands that the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region, a predominantly Armenian area within Armenia, be permitted to join Armenia. Most Armenians are Christian and most Azerbaijanis are Moslem. The Armenians in Nagorno-Karabakh have complained that their culture has been stifled by the Azerbaijani authorities.

It was unclear whether the call to suspend the protests had been relayed to Nagorno-Karabakh, where tensions apparently have run extremely high because of ethnic clashes between Armenians and Azerbaijanis.

The disturbances were sparked by the Communist Party Central Committee's rejection of the request to have the region returned to Armenian control.

A videotape of last week's events in Yerevan offered graphic evidence that the peaceful protest, which drew hundreds of thousands of Armenians, had caught the imagination of the Armenian people and rendered the Communist government temporarily irrelevant.

The videotape of the demonstrations was brought to Moscow by Sergei I. Orizoryants, a dissident journalist who spent 24 hours in the Armenian capital last week. He

See SOVIET, Page 2

Shultz Plan for Mideast Gets Egyptian Support

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — Egypt became the first Arab country to signal its support for the recent U.S. Middle East peace initiative Sunday as Secretary of State George P. Shultz sought to reassure the Arab world that he is seeking a comprehensive settlement and not just an interim solution to the unrest in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

After three hours of talks with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, Mr. Shultz declared, "I think I can say we both feel we have a package and it's promising." He added, "At least we think it's promising."

The Egyptian foreign minister,

Emat Abdel Meguid, who was standing next to Mr. Shultz, did not speak but shook his head in agreement as the secretary spoke.

Egyptian support of the Shultz plan came as welcome news to the secretary and his aides after both Syria and Jordan had taken issue publicly on Saturday with aspects of it.

The Shultz package envisages only a brief "international event" to start off the negotiations, with the United States and Soviet Union alone acting as hosts rather than all five members of the UN Security Council.

The Shultz plan also calls for negotiations first on a system of interim self-rule for the Palestinians in the Israeli-held territories. Then there is to be a second set of talks on the final status of the territories to start within six months, which would be based on the principle of "land for peace."

The Arab states and Palestinians

See SHULTZ, Page 2

Klosk

Brazil Agrees To Pay Interest

WASHINGTON (WP) — Brazil, which halted \$70 million in interest to its banks a year ago, agreed Sunday to make a \$700 million interest payment that will clear up its overdue obligations for 1988.

The move came as part of an accord in which Brazil's bank creditors pledged to lend the nation \$5.8 billion toward a medium-term financial package, at the same relatively favorable interest-rate terms that Mexico and some other debtor nations have received.

MONDAY Q&A



Karsten D. Voigt, a Social Democratic member of the West German parliament, discusses NATO politics after INE. Page 2.

General News

Speculation in Jakarta about a government reshuffle is growing following a shakeup in the military leadership. Page 5.

President Reagan said that he and his wife would continue fighting drug abuse after he leaves office. Page 3.

Romania is renouncing its preferential trade status with the United States. Page 2.

Libya has become Sudan's main arms supplier, stirring fear about Colonel Moammar Gadhafi's motives. Page 5.

Business/Finance

International trade grew 4 percent last year and is expected to match that in 1988. GATT reported. Page 9.

France's decision to bar Pearson PLC's purchase of Les Echos newspaper has created a stir. Page 9.

Roh Sets a New Tone, but Doubts Linger

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — President Roh Tae Woo's sober inauguration ceremony last week was billed as the first peaceful and democratic transition of power in South Korea.

Not quite, said one Korean journalist, as he watched students and police battle in the street. Half peaceful, he said, half democratic — and less than half a transition.

The remark did not appear to reflect the views of most Koreans, who appear to be willing to give Mr. Roh a chance. But it did reflect an almost universal uncertainty that a reformed plotter of military coups can lead South Korea into a new age of democracy.

As Mr. Roh settled in for a five-year term after winning the first free presidential election in 16 years, many South Koreans were asking if he is sincere in his campaign promise to remove all vestiges of authoritarian rule and, if so, whether the power structure would allow him to do so.

"The president is a different man now, but almost everything else

around him is unchanged," said Choi Jang Jip, a political science professor at Korea University.

"His power base of bureaucrats and military elite and big industrialists — before and after his inauguration, they are the same. Mr. Choi said. "The attitude and cul-

NEWS ANALYSIS

ture of political domination are not so quick to change."

At least in questions of style, Mr. Roh quickly set a new tone. At his first cabinet meeting, he sat at the head of a curved table with his ministers instead of at the distant and separate desk his predecessor, Chun Doo Hwan, had favored.

Mr. Roh asked the ministers for their opinions instead of just lecturing them, his aides said. And he ordered that the avenue leading to the presidential mansion, long a desolate reminder of Mr. Chun's preoccupation with security and isolation, should be opened to pedestrians.

"It's a breath of fresh air," one Korean businessman said. But

when Mr. Roh announced just before the inauguration that his cabinet would include eight key holdovers from the Chun regime, the nation's newspapers, stirring after years of censorship, said that sitting at round tables would not be enough.

The Korea Times said in an editorial that "more is needed than just words and gestures."

"The reason d'être of the Roh government," the paper said, "is to satisfy the public wish for a long-sought power change, for which the nation underwent unprecedented political turmoil and legislative process."

The initial response of the opposition has been to label Mr. Roh a more personable version of his predecessor.

"It proves that in essence this administration is no different from the last one," the human rights committee of the National Council of Churches said Saturday in response to Mr. Roh's partial amnesty for political prisoners, which left many dissidents in jail.

The political opposition may be

recovering from the split that allowed Mr. Roh to be elected with 36.6 percent of the vote. If it unites sufficiently to win a majority in National Assembly elections in April, it could pose the first serious test of the president's willingness to live with the frustrations and constraints of democracy.

Some analysts say that if the opposition does not unite, it may pose an even greater test of Mr. Roh's commitment to democracy.

"Without a strong showing from the opposition in the election, I don't think Roh can override the hard-liners," said an opposition activist, Lee Shin Bom. "They can say, 'Look, we have weak opposition, we can manipulate. Don't tell us we have to make changes.'"

The pessimists see intimations of continued repression in Mr. Roh's cabinet choices, his reappointment of the director of the internal security agency and his partial amnesty. In his inaugural address, Mr. Roh promised an end to "torture in secret chambers." But how, the pessimists say, will he do that?

See KOREA, Page 2

Changing the Structure Of Europe's Social Plan

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — If Western Europe is to stand up to the bracing economic challenges of the late 20th century, it must muster the political courage to break out of the shackles it has placed on its own growth over the past two decades.

In the process, governments will have to confront cozy assumptions by large numbers of voters about the support they are entitled to from society to safeguard their jobs and living standards.

That is the message that is being voiced with increasing urgency by a growing number of economists and international officials at the West struggles to regain its balance after the economic and financial upheavals of the past five months.

The theme is by no means new. The free-enterprise Reagan administration has for years been urging an end to the restrictive social, labor and industrial practices that it says distort market forces and feather-bed inefficiency in the European economies.

Now, however, the cause is being taken up by Jean-Claude Paye, secretary-general of the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, who hopes to mount a concerted inter-governmental drive to tackle the problem in the months ahead.

"Europe has resources for growth that could be much better exploited" if built-in structural ob-

stacles to efficiency were removed, Mr. Paye said at a news briefing last week.

Many economists and government officials say that such an effort is particularly urgent at a time when the more obvious engine of economic expansion — the relaxing

See STRUCTURE, Page 5

Political Harmony Fades From Dixie's New Voices

By Paul Taylor and Thomas B. Edsall

GREENSBORO, North Carolina — From Civil War to civil rights, the South has always been fertile soil for send-em-a-message politics.

On March 8, it gets a chance to tell the rest of the country exactly what is on the minds of its people, as it holds the first-ever regional presidential primary. But "Super Tuesday," as the balloting has come to be known, catches the South uncharacteristically mute.

The region is without a distinctive message to send and without much enthusiasm for the crop of candidates who would be its messenger.

"The days of a Southern strategy don't exist anymore," said John Connaughton, an economist at the University of North Carolina-

Charlotte. Culturally, he said, the region may still be of a piece, "but economically it isn't. It is less homogeneous than the Midwest or the Great Plains. I don't think you will find a consistent single message, not an economic message."

The quality of Southern "otherness" has been eroded over the past quarter century by urbanization, immigration and racial progress. Moreover, there is such a chasm now between the region's booming metropolitan areas — like Greensboro, a center for textiles, furniture, electronics and regional warehousing — and the region's impoverished rural areas, that the South cannot speak with a single voice on the economic concerns

that seem uppermost on everyone's mind.

Is the middle class losing its standard of living? Is the nation losing control of its economic destiny? Even in the Greensboro area, how you answer questions like this mostly has to do with how easy it is to balance the family checkbook.

"I grew up in the nice, comfortable 1950s," said Barbara Whitfill, 44, "when dad worked and mom brought up the kids." Now she and her husband need two incomes.

"I don't do it for fun," she said of her office manager's job. And even with the extra income, she doubts she will have a retirement as comfortable as the one her folks enjoy, in a house that was paid off 20 years ago. "I say to my kids, 'If you don't take care of me when I get older, I'm going to be a bag lady.'"

Mrs. Whitfill was one of 13 middle-class and upper-middle-class

Greensboro residents invited by The Washington Post to talk about the kind of concerns they would like to bring to the attention of the next president.

But James Adelman, 45, a physician, feels none of this sense of generational backsliding. "I would wonder whether any of us are working as hard as our parents worked," he said. "My dad hardly knew what recreation was. I work significantly less hard than he did. It's a life-style choice that I'm able to make."

Tim Sessoms, 26, a youth counselor, has a similar perspective. "I remember when I learned how to ride a bicycle. It was three days before my dad got to see me do it, because he worked night and day. I don't work that much at all. Still, he is already able to put a little money away each month for a fund to pay for college for his young

daughter and his next child, who is due any day.

In sharp contrast to North Carolina's coast, where "red tide" has been decimating the shellfishing industry and local manufacturing has not come back from damage done in the middle of this decade, unemployment in the seven counties around Greensboro, Winston-Salem and High Point is just 3.5 percent, steadily falling from 3.9 percent a year ago and 4.4 percent two years ago.

In the state as a whole, "we are cranking out jobs like there was no tomorrow," Mr. Connaughton said. "There are two economies here, like in any Southern state. The growth is in the metropolitan areas. In Charlotte, if there was a city bird, it would be the sky crane."

In rural areas, however, Mr. Sessoms said on Sunday that the United States should consider a trade embargo against Panama.

They said in television interviews that an embargo would have a sharp impact on Panama and would help bring democracy to the country.

"Our economic leverage, if we have cooperation from the other regional states, I think can do an awful lot to bring about democracy," said Senator Sam Nunn, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

A statement signed by the Republican Party president said the party supported the general "in his nationalist struggle" and would remain in the government coalition.

Mr. Delvalle had been regarded as little more than a civilian front for General Noriega until he broke ranks with the general on Thursday. General Noriega has raised Panama since 1983.

Washington, which has 10,000 troops stationed along the Panama Canal, said it had ruled out using force to oust General Noriega and was seeking political, diplomatic and economic options to break his hold on power.

And, in an emergency session Saturday, the Organization of American States fell short of stating unqualified support for Mr. Delvalle.

His showdown with General Noriega came two weeks after the general was indicted by two U.S. grand juries on charges of drug trafficking and racketeering.

Rognoni, said on Sunday that Mr. Delvalle was a free citizen and could return home without fear.

He said the situation in Panama was an internal matter that should not affect relations with Washington, and he urged U.S. policy-makers not to act against Panama.

Several opposition leaders were optimistic on Sunday about the

See PANAMA, Page 2

Here's a Line on Hypochondria: You Might as Well Be Sick

By David Streifeld
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For the hypochondriac, every little twinge forecasts imminent demise. That dull ache just behind the eyes — could it be a brain aneurysm? Those funny tingles — multiple sclerosis? A sudden shortness of breath — doubtless a heart attack in the making. Hypochondriacs scan their bodies like a prison guard: Every organ, every cell is on the verge of flaring up into full-scale rebellion.

Not only are hypochondriacs' bodies working against them; so, sometimes, are unsympathetic doctors, who label them "crocks," "trols," "hurkeys," "nomads," "neurotics," "malingerers" and "GOMERS" (for Get Out of My Emergency Room).

During any one week, an estimated 60 to 80 percent of healthy individuals experience bodily complaints (ringing in ears, abdominal spasms, back pain, itching) though there may be no physical disease, according to

a book on the subject soon to be published. And some will seize on these symptoms.

"The absolute minimum of intermittent worries would be 10 percent, and it may well be higher," said Charles V. Ford, professor of psychiatry at the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences and a specialist on hypochondria. Does the medical community agree with this figure?

"If you're asking whether a large percentage of doctors think it is accurate, yes," he says. "But it doesn't seem to change their approach to their patients. They continue to react as though every patient who comes in has legitimate physical symptoms."

Dr. Ford adds that there's a second group; these people have a little bit of organic dysfunction but, if they didn't also have psychological problems, wouldn't be seeking medical care. What factors, then, influence someone to do so?

"These people are going because they are concurrently under some kind of stress," he said. "They are

what is described as "amplifiers," because they tend to overreact to and overinterpret their physical symptoms."

Susan Baur, author of "Hypochondria: Woeeful Imaginations" (to be published in March by the University of California Press), defines hypochondria as "a fear of disease so great it disrupts normal living."

"There can be real physical problems," she said, "but the fear or preoccupation is way out of proportion to anything that's really there."

Although the condition is not going to strike everyone on the planet, she said, "I don't think there are many people who don't have some ability to empathize with that sudden 'Oh my God, I'm gonna die!' In some cases, this is a justifiable reaction to a real threat, such as a heart attack. But in many other instances, it's a momentary overreaction to what is in fact a minor headache, stomachache or other physical symptom received under stress."

Although the definition of hypochondria sounds

relatively simple, the writer pointed out that "one of the most difficult paths confronting doctors is to distinguish among hypochondriacs, inveterate chronic complainers, malingerers, the overanxious, the worried well, and the physically ill. It's not a simple diagnosis."

The Whiteley Index is one of the questionnaires used to identify types of hypochondriacs. Some of the questions (Do you often worry about the possibility that you have a serious illness?) are answered affirmatively by those sufferers willing to acknowledge their

terrors. Other queries indicate greater-than-usual bodily preoccupations (Are you bothered by many aches and pains?) or a phobia about illness (If a disease is brought to your attention through radio, television, newspapers or someone you know, do you worry about getting it yourself?)

Doctors don't agree on what causes a person to

See SICK, Page 2

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.



# In Maine, Bush and Dukakis Heading for Caucus Victories

**By Associated Press**  
**PORTLAND, Maine** — Vice President George Bush headed for victory Sunday in Maine's Republican presidential caucus, and Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts took an early lead in the state's Democratic caucuses.

Delegates selected in the caucuses will attend the state party conventions later and pick delegates to the national nominating conventions. Democrats will pick 23 of the state's 27 national delegates.

Governor John R. McKernan Jr., a Republican and Mr. Bush's top supporter in the state, said Mr. Bush was winning 60 percent of the delegates to the state convention — enough, he said, to assure the vice president all 22 of the state's delegates to the Republican National Convention.

The governor said the Bush campaign's count of 204 caucuses gave Mr. Bush 57 delegates to the state convention in April.

That added up to a huge lead for Mr. Bush. Pat Robertson, the former television evangelist, was listed with 125 delegates. Delegates uncommitted to any candidate were in third place with 101. Senator Bob Dole of Kansas had 72 and Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York had 13.

"This is a convincing win for Vice President Bush over all his rivals, but particularly over the campaign of Pat Robertson, who was expected to do very well in a state where the process is tailor-made for his organization," Mr. McKernan said.

On the Democratic side, Mr. Dukakis jumped to the lead in early returns. He had the support of 41 percent with results tallied in a few dozen precincts.

Those uncommitted to any candidate were the second-largest group, totaling 32 percent. The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson had 21 percent; Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, Senator Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee and Senator Paul Simon of Illinois each had 2 percent. Gary Hart had 1 percent.

**Move to Derailed Robertson**  
 Earlier, Michael Rezendes reported for The Washington Post from Portland:

The Republicans' caucuses amounted to a political struggle whose central theme was to preserve the established party leadership against forces loyal to Mr. Robertson.

Supporters of Mr. Bush forged an unofficial alliance with backers of Mr. Dole in an attempt to beat back a last-minute charge by Mr. Robertson.

Mr. Bush, who has a summer home in coastal Kennebunkport,



Pat Robertson, a Republican presidential candidate, voicing "love and support" for Jimmy Swaggart in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

# Robertson Lends Moral Support to Swaggart

**BATON ROUGE, Louisiana** — Pat Robertson, the Republican presidential candidate and television evangelist, says he believes that God has forgiven the Reverend Jimmy Swaggart for his confessed sin of moral failure. He said he hoped to see his fellow preacher back in his broadcast pulpit soon.

Mr. Robertson interrupted a campaign flight from Houston to Huntsville, Alabama, to express his support for Mr. Swaggart, who endorsed his presidential candidacy a year ago.

"Jimmy has confessed to a moral problem and asked for forgiveness," Mr. Robertson said at a news conference. "And I believe that God has forgiven him."

Mr. Swaggart leads a worldwide ministry with an annual income of about \$140 million a year. He stepped down from his pulpit a week ago amid published reports that he had paid a prostitute to perform obscene acts.

Mr. Swaggart admitted to an unspecified sin against his family and church and begged forgiveness.

Mr. Robertson said Saturday that he had spoken with Mr. Swaggart twice by telephone earlier in the day.

"I expressed my love for him, and my support for him," Mr. Robertson said. "I told him I want to see him soon restored to his pulpit, and to continue again his magnificent work of caring for the poor and needy."

Mr. Robertson said that he may have taken a risk in coming out in support of Mr. Swaggart, but that Mr. Swaggart's worldwide ministry was at greater risk. Christianity teaches that a person is forgiven when he asks for forgiveness, he added.

Attending services Sunday with his wife at the ministry's Family Worship Center in Baton Rouge, Mr. Swaggart briefly took the podium to thank Mr. Robertson for his support. "This has been the darkest week we have experienced," Mr. Swaggart said. He said his ministry would continue.

Mr. Robertson suggested last week that the allegations against Mr. Swaggart had been timed by political opponents seeking to discredit him before the Southern primary elections on March 8.

# A Deadly New Turn In N.Y. Drug War

**By Sarah Lyall**  
**New York Times Service**  
**NEW YORK** — Teams of police officers raided houses where illegal drug dealing was suspected, searching for the weekend for the killers of a police officer shot to death while protecting a man who had complained to the police about narcotics sales.

More than 100 officers were "working around the clock" in the borough of Queens to arrest suspected dealers of crack, a highly addictive form of cocaine, a police official said. It was hoped that some of them might provide leads in the slaying, a police official said.

"It's a war right now between the drug dealers and the cops and the community," Sterling Johnson, the city's special narcotics prosecutor said. "I think it will get worse before it gets better."

The officer, Edward Byrne, 22, was shot three times in the head with a high-caliber weapon as he sat in a patrol car at 3:30 A.M. Friday near the home of the man who had complained about sales of narcotics.

The New York police commissioner, Benjamin Ward, called the killing "an attempt to intimidate not just that witness," but all who cooperate with the police in battling narcotics.

The killing seemed to illustrate just how far the drug dealers would go to protect themselves — that the dealers, in the words of Mr. Johnson, were trying to send a message to residents and to the police that "we're in control."

Officers at the scene of the murder spoke Saturday of a heightened sense of fear and anger at the latest turn in a complex and bitter war involving drug dealers battling over turf, residents trying to preserve their neighborhoods and officers trying to clean up the area.

Police spokesmen would give few details about their progress in the case. However, one high-ranking police official said that at least 14 persons had been arrested on narcotics charges since the killing.

The police said that witnesses had seen a brown or tan Oldsmobile pull up behind the officer, who was sitting in a patrol car in front of the complainant's home in southeastern Queens on Friday.

A man got out of the car, fired five shots at the officer and then got back into the car, which sped away. Three of the shots struck the officer in the side of the head.

The Reagans are known to have been looking at homes in the Bel Air section of Los Angeles, and the president has said he wants to continue touring the country.

In the speech Saturday, Mr. Reagan took note of the White House Conference for a Drug-Free America, which opens Monday, and said that both he and Mrs. Reagan would be attending the opening.

Mr. Reagan was optimistic about controlling the problem. "A decade ago," he said, "drug abuse was ignored and, in some circles, was even glamorized. That complacent attitude has been replaced with vigorous and active involvement. Not only is the use of illegal drugs no longer accepted, but it is in many circles no longer tolerated."

# Drug Peril Next Target For Reagan

**The Associated Press**  
**WASHINGTON** — President Ronald Reagan has said that he and his wife, Nancy, will continue to crusade against drug abuse after he leaves office next January.

Mr. Reagan, who has rarely spoken about what he plans to do after his second term ends, used his regular Saturday radio address to urge Americans to be more vigilant about the drug threat.

"Nancy and I are dedicated to working with you in the years ahead to secure the gains we've made," he said, "and to keep our country moving toward the goal of a drug-free America."

He continued, "Nancy, I know, has dedicated her life to this. Not just as first lady, but as parent and good citizen. Our commitment will not end when we leave Washington at the end of my term."

Mr. Reagan, who became 77 on Feb. 6, seldom talks about life after the White House, although he has joked that he would have plenty of time to ride horses and do chores at his ranch in California.

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# Fiery Soul Savers Are Often Unprepared in Power

**By Peter Applebome**  
**New York Times Service**  
**NEW YORK** — One night about 30 years ago, as he dozed somewhere between sleep and consciousness, Jimmy Swaggart found himself in a windowless, bare room suffused with a palpable sense of evil.

He looked up to see a hooded man with the body of a bear and the face of a man towering over him. Terrified, he looked for the name of Jesus. The words, repeated several times, were enough to vanquish the creature, which finally fell down "twitching in pain like a wounded snake."

"It was the beginning of being taught the power in the name of Jesus," Mr. Swaggart wrote in his 1984 autobiography, "Unknown to me, I was also combating an evil spirit. In the years to come, I knew I would have to master these lessons — for they could mean the difference between life and death."

Mr. Swaggart's battle with that evil spirit now threatens perhaps the most popular television ministry in the world and the multi-million-dollar empire he has built around it.

The turmoil in his ministry after a year of wild upheaval in the world of television evangelists may be the most telling indicator to date of the tensions that threaten to transform the billion-dollar world of the electronic church.

A few select preachers, many of them the most theatrical products of the dirt-poor, circuit-riding tradition of Pentecostal evangelism, have been thrust into positions of extraordinary power and wealth over the last decade.

To some experts, the passions that brought men like Mr. Swaggart or Jim Bakker to the top are the very things that could spell their downfall as too many preachers chase too few dollars.

"Most of these guys come from poor unpolished backgrounds of Pentecostal preaching, and there's nothing in their background that prepares them for the positions of power they're thrust into," said David Harrell, a history professor at the University of Alabama at Birmingham who has written about the evangelical movement.

"In some ways, the characteristics that make them successful are the ones that make them most vulnerable," he said. "While a lot of them have the gifts that get them there, it is a rare one who has the gifts to stay there."

Mr. Swaggart, who scornfully mocked the indiscretions of other evangelists such as Mr. Bakker just last year, tearfully confessed on Feb. 21 to sexual lapses that apparently included encounters with prostitutes along Airline Highway outside New Orleans.

Mr. Swaggart's church elders, the Louisiana District Council of the Assemblies of God, recommended that he be suspended from preaching for three months and that he undergo a two-year rehabilitation period. But the national church's Executive Presbytery has asked that the decision be reviewed, implying that the punishment is not stringent enough.

Mr. Swaggart has called himself "an old-fashioned, Holy Ghost-filled, shouting, weeping, soul-winning, gospel-preaching preacher." But that description does not come close to capturing his power. He turns each service into an epic exploration of sin and redemption, roaring the gospel in a rough bawdy bark and singing it in a smoky baritone.

"I don't know of anyone in America, religious or secular, who can hold a crowd better," said William Martin, a sociologist at Rice University.

Mr. Swaggart is perhaps the most visible symbol of the enormous growth in Pentecostalism. The movement has been the fastest-growing segment of religion in America for the last decade because of its ecstatic theatrical tenor and its emphasis on personal experience through "gifts of the spirit" such as faith healing and speaking in tongues.

Mr. Swaggart, whose ministry collected about \$60 million in 1982, raised \$141.6 million in 1986. The Assemblies of God has about 2.3 million members, in 11,000 churches, and the total number of Pentecostals numbers about 10 million.

# AMERICAN TOPICS

## Lawyers Waking Up To Need for Clarity

More and more of the 800,000 lawyers in the United States are attending lectures and workshops on writing more clearly. Joel Henning, a Chicago lawyer, says one reason for the heightened interest is that clients have become more demanding.

"Clients are very busy," he told The New York Times, "and one thing they hate about lawyers is turgid, rosy prose."

But Steven Stark, who teaches writing at Harvard Law School, argues that "lawyers write badly because it promotes their economic interests."

He said that when lawyers use intricate legal language, they are showing that "they possess something the nonlegal world does not."

Laura Kastor, another Chicago lawyer, says, "Professionals begin to think writing in jargon is the best way, and it is not."

Justice William A. Brennan of the Wisconsin Supreme Court gives lectures on clear legal writing. He cites an example of what to avoid: "The state's argument is the same as the statement of the court. That is to say, that is what the court did, and that is what the court does, and that is what the court does, and that is all right." Translation: "The state's argument is the same as the court's."

## Short Takes

After 15 years of marriage, Mary Anne Cohen reports in the Metropolitan Diary column of The New York Times, her husband "still helps me into the car when he is the one driving. However, our purchase of a new car complete with alarm system seemed destined to end our time-wasting tradition. Each time he would let me in and walk to the driver's side, the alarm would detonate. But divinity need not be dead. You just have to work a little harder at it. Our solution: He now lets me in, hands me the keys, locks my door and saunters to the driver's side. Meanwhile I slide across the front seat, stick the key in the ignition, undo the alarm and unlock his door for him. Romance New York-style, 1988."

Rarely a decade after the videocassette recorder became a fixture in American living rooms, a new type of home library filled with videotapes is emerging, sometimes elbowing ordinary books off the shelves. The New York Times reports. Because prices for many prerecorded feature film tapes have dropped from about \$80 to \$30, rentals are slowing down. Sales have risen from about \$810 million in 1983 to a projected \$3.3 billion this year.



MILD-MANNERED MANNEQUIN — A life-sized model of Clark Kent at DC Comics in New York. The news reporter-dummy will be displayed at the 50th-birthday celebration of its comic-book alter ego, Superman, at the Puck Building.

## Notes About People

Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York is trying to lose weight again, this time by suffering through what he calls the "swill diet." Mr. Koch said the diet, which he is following under the supervision of a doctor, consists of two powders mixed with water. "It works," he said, claiming he had lost four pounds (1.8 kilograms) in four days. "I call it the swill diet," he said, "because it's swill. They tell you it tastes good. It doesn't taste bad, but you can't say it tastes good."

Brian Dennehy, a heavy-set actor who usually plays tough-guy film roles like that of the sheriff who made the sad mistake of jailing Rambo in "First Blood," is appearing at the Brooklyn Academy of Music as the non-respectable Lopakhin in Chekhov's "The Cherry Orchard." His performance has received wide critical praise. But Mr. Dennehy said he is not interested in "celebrity or getting tables at restaurants, but new challenges. The New York Times reports. Because prices for many prerecorded feature film tapes have dropped from about \$80 to \$30, rentals are slowing down. Sales have risen from about \$810 million in 1983 to a projected \$3.3 billion this year.

## Why Girls' Schools Are Still Necessary

Notwithstanding the growing predominance of coeducation, Rachel Phillips Belash, head of Miss Porter's School in New York, writes in a New York Times article that girls' schools "are a fall-safe producer of first-class citizenship for girls in a world in which they are not guaranteed this opportunity elsewhere."

A student in a girls-only school, Ms. Belash says, "won't have to elbow her way to the computer terminals or perhaps feel out of place spending extra time in the physics lab."

"Her voice will be heard in class, her opinion sought — on every topic — and taken seriously. Whatever the athletic facilities, they are for her alone. Moreover, leadership roles are more available: Girls get experience in managing radio stations, editing student newspapers and literary magazines, heading the debate and mathematics teams — all without having to fight for a place in the sun, because sex stereotyping does not complicate life in the school."

Arthur Higbee

# Deluge Points Up Rio's Clouded Future

**By Marilee Simons**  
**New York Times Service**  
**RIO DE JANEIRO** — As mud and rubble left by devastating rainstorms are cleared, a radiant sun and equatorial sun have restored some of the beauty of Rio — a place of staggering vistas, wedged between mountains, beaches, and the sea.

But up close, this is still a wounded city, its final Carnival celebrations replaced by the funerals of more than 270 people who were killed by landslides, brought on by the storms last week. Large gashes are left on slopes where houses and roads collapsed.

The rainstorms also opened other, older sores. They include the recognition that Rio, long the graceful capital of Brazil — until Brasilia replaced it in 1960 — is now a declining city, pumpeered by a fast-growing population, expanding slum areas and government mismanagement.

"We are immovably destined to become nothing more than a noisy resort," said Edmund Bacha, an economist.

The sight of shantytowns collapsing on the hillsides during the rain, moreover, has set off a new round in the perennial debate on what to do about the slums.

The debate, pitting rich against poor, appears to focus not on the magnitude of the poverty or its possible remedies, but on its dangers and unsightliness. Great clusters of shacks have encroached on the slopes near the elegant beach district and downtown business centers, overlooking mansions, apartments and hotels.

Rio's leading newspaper, Jornal do Brasil, said that the slum problem must finally be faced and contained by "cutting out the tumor." If not, said the city's historic and natural heritage "is simply condemned — a crime of gigantic proportions."

The conservative daily has long complained that the past city and state administrations have "sanctified and stimulated" the slums by expanding their scant supply of water, electricity, and schools for political and social reasons.

Officially, greater Rio, an area of 8 million people, has 502 shantytowns. About two-thirds of these, holding an estimated 3 million people, are perched on steep slopes.

Another 3 million people live in the outlying Baixada Fluminense, a swamp area drained in the 1930s that often floods, as it did last week, in the absence of sewers and because its drainage canals are not maintained.

These inhabitants of slopes and swamps make up the legion of maids, waiters, doormen, and street sweepers who provide the city with cheap labor. Innumerable scavengers and peddlers who live in the slums improvise a living.

But even the lucky ones who have jobs fit somewhere at the bottom of Brazil's charts of inequality; almost two-thirds of the work force earns less than \$72 a month. In 1985, 50 percent of the population received only 13 percent of all personal income, according to official figures.

As surveyors looked at the damage to the city, they noted that life on the steep hills is never far from disaster. They pointed to countless makeshift shacks that had long been cracked and boulders barely poised above one slum area.

Another aspect of the problem, a city official said, is the tons of garbage permanently scattered on the hillsides. "If only inhabitants would bring it down," he said. "City trucks cannot get up there and some of it is solved with dikes. But the garbage and mud formed clusters that blocked the water and knocked down shacks."

Experts have also called for urgent reforestation of the slums. As the slum dwellers have built shacks higher up the mountain and cut more trees, the soil has become increasingly vulnerable to landslides. Although Rio has known fatal rainstorms for years, last week's disaster flooded areas that had not been so adversely affected before, including well-off residential neighborhoods.

"The forest acted as a sponge," said Pedro Paulo Lombo, a forestry engineer. "It absorbed the water,

# U.S. Protests Assault by Sandinists

**Washington Post Service**  
**WASHINGTON** — The United States has protested formally to Nicaragua over threats made to two U.S. Embassy officers by an anti-American crowd, which roughed up one of the men in Managua.

U.S. officials said the embassy officers, whom they would not identify, were observing a demonstration Friday sponsored by the Nicaraguan Interior Ministry, Interior Minister Tomas Borge Marinero is regarded as among the more hard-line Marxists in the Sandinist government.

The two embassy officers reportedly were surrounded by demonstrators and uniformed Interior Ministry officials who threatened them. One officer was lifted into the air and had his glasses knocked off, according to U.S. officials.

U.S. officials said the Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States, Carlos Tunnenmann, was summoned to the State Department Saturday and handed a formal protest, including a demand that Interior Ministry officials who took part be punished.

**Cabinet Shuffle Expected**  
**Stephen Kinzer of The New York Times reported from Managua:**  
 President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua will soon shake up his cabinet and may name a senior former guerrilla to a new post overseeing all economic policies, officials say.

The government recently imposed sweeping economic measures. It issued a new currency, fixed new prices for goods and services and has promised strict enforcement of laws against speculation and hoarding.

The measures have prompted intense national debate, and there have been violent clashes between market vendors and police officers who have been seizing what they say is illegal merchandise. Many businessmen say they believe the government is forcing them to sell their products at unfairly low prices and that they are therefore refusing to sell at all.

Mr. Ortega has indicated that he is dissatisfied with the country's economic performance, and he was reported ready to name a "super-minister" to direct food production and distribution, foreign trade and all other sectors of the economy.

The post is expected to go to Luis Carrion Cruz, a member of the nine-man Sandinist National Directorate. Mr. Carrion has maintained a low public profile. In his job as deputy interior minister, he directs Sandinist intelligence and counterintelligence operations.

Mr. Carrion, 34, is the youngest of the senior Sandinists. He attended a prestigious high school in Managua, Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire, and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York. After returning to Nicaragua, he joined a Roman Catholic group that worked in slums. He later became a guerrilla.

Mr. Carrion will have to cope with an economy that has been in difficulty for several years. Inflation reached 1,347 percent last year, according to official figures.

# Zhang, a China State Bishop, Is Dead in Shanghai at 96

**Reuters**  
**BEIJING** — Louis Zhang Jiasu, 96, bishop of Shanghai in the official Chinese Catholic church recognized by the Communist government, died on Thursday in Shanghai, Xinhua said on Sunday.

Bishop Zhang, who studied for 10 years in Britain and France before returning to China in 1924, was deputy of the China Patriotic Catholic Association, which was set up by China and appoints its own bishops in defiance of Rome. It has about three million members, while an unknown number of Chinese Catholics remain loyal to Rome.

Last year, the government freed the former Roman Catholic bishop of Shanghai, Ignatius Gong Pinmei, who had been on parole after spending 30 years in prison, where he refused to recognize the state-run church.

**Other Deaths**  
 James H. Douglas Jr., 88, secretary of the air force and later deputy secretary of defense under President Dwight D. Eisenhower, a lawyer and investment banker, of cancer Wednesday in Lake Forest, Ill.

Franco Bravo, 66, president of the Cuban National Assembly of People's Power, or parliament, of cancer Saturday in Havana, a government official said.

Ramiro Priale, 84, president of the Peruvian Senate, who spent 14 years in jail for supporting the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance that leads Peru today, Thursday of cancer in Lima.

## 30 Pilot Whales Die After Mexico Beaching

**The Associated Press**  
**MEXICO CITY** — Thirty pilot whales beached and died on the Gulf of California coastline in what appeared to be a natural phenomenon, a government biologist said Saturday.

"They are whales that normally beach in large groups," said Luis Fleischer, director of the Fishing Department's national marine research and conservation program. He said the 26 male and four female whales beached about five days ago in northern Baja California.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## A Success and a Failure

Every U.S. president has to decide what American interests are in a foreign country and how much influence the United States can have over that country's policies. President Reagan last week demonstrated reasonable success in his calculations concerning South Korea — and ugly failure in his miscalculations concerning South Africa.

South Korea took another step toward democracy, inaugurating a president elected in a relatively free and fair vote. Washington has had influence in the process and used it constructively.

South Africa moved sharply backward. It banned the activities of the leading anti-apartheid organizations, cutting off virtually all nonviolent means of protest. In this case, America has negligible influence. Yet it has deluded itself with its policy of "constructive engagement." Now it succeeds only in tying itself more closely to the oppressors in Pretoria. There is a powerful message here for future U.S. policy makers.

Rob Lee Wain became president on Thursday in South Korea's first recent peaceful transfer of power. In his inaugural address he said he would listen to opponents as well as to supporters, and he took a step in that direction with an amnesty for dissidents and labor activists.

To be sure, he will have to face parliamentary elections in April, and he still has a lot to prove. But there is a good chance that the country might have veered toward more dictatorial rule were it not for the efforts of

key State Department officials. At several critical moments last year they made clear to South Korean military leaders that intervention in politics would damage relations with America. Given America's critical importance in dealing with North Korea, the military wisely heeded the warning.

That makes clear the contrast with South Africa. Its white leaders need little from the United States. The Carter administration recognized that and kept its distance from Pretoria. Carter policy at least made clear U.S. opposition to apartheid and support for democracy. Reagan administration officials fell into the trap of thinking that they could develop a common anti-Communist interest with Pretoria. They would work together to get Cuban troops out of Angola, and that would somehow make Pretoria more amenable to America's anti-apartheid promptings.

The important thing the administration reckoned, was not to scold Pretoria publicly. Pretoria's officials milked this hard-line naivete. Last week they showed how much they care about even the illusion of democracy. They told South Africans, black and white, they would seek peaceful change to forget about it. President Reagan made it all worse by saying in his news conference that the problem was not Pretoria's intransigent racism but "tribal policy." Such folly, like the larger delusion of "constructive engagement," will impose a destructive price on future administrations.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## How to Combat AIDS

Through the fog of fear and ignorance, the AIDS epidemic in America is taking clearer shape. The Reagan administration still has not seized the opportunity to fight either the fear or the epidemic. But the study commission that President Reagan appointed under retired Admiral James Watkins is making remarkable strides. Last week Admiral Watkins recognized the crux of the issue by proposing a \$2 billion campaign against AIDS among drug addicts.

AIDS is a critical event of Mr. Reagan's term. Yet his administration first ignored it, then played on fear of AIDS to preach sexual pieties — and then fell silent when the threatened devastation failed to appear. Leadership might have saved many from infection had the administration earlier understood and acted on two central facts that have been evident for many months:

- In America the virus is not yet spreading beyond the risk groups. So far, at least, transmission by heterosexual intercourse in the population at large is the wrong target.
- Addicts form the main reservoir for the spread of AIDS. It is among them that the battle against AIDS must be fought.

The agent of AIDS, human immunodeficiency virus or HIV, is spread primarily by semen in anal intercourse and by the blood-tainted needles shared by drug addicts. It moves, in so-called secondary transmission, from addicts and bisexual men to their heterosexual partners. Tertiary transmission — via heterosexual intercourse between these groups and others — is not yet happening in America. "You have to assume that tertiary spread will occur, but the evidence right now says that the extent to which it has occurred is remarkably small," observes Dr. Harold Jaffe, chief epidemiologist at the Centers for Disease Control.

Evidence for that comes from extensive testing among blood donors, military recruits and active military personnel. Almost nine out of 10 of those found to carry the virus admit on careful interview to being gay, addicted or partners of people who are. Among those attending sexual-disease clinics — presumably at highest risk for tertiary

transmission — almost all admit the same. No one knows why tertiary transmission is not occurring in America. Many experts believe that heterosexual spread is the chief cause of the alarming prevalence in certain African cities. The frequency there of other sexual diseases, which break the skin and admit the virus to the bloodstream, may be what makes urban Africa special. In rural Zaire the prevalence of HIV has long remained under 1 percent.

A year ago, on the basis of no clear evidence, Dr. Otis Bowen, the secretary of Health and Human Services, warned that HIV was "rapidly spreading" and would make the Black Death seem "pale by comparison." Last month he conceded that "we do not expect any explosion into the heterosexual population." Whatever the reason, year after year, HIV in America has so far stayed in the known risk groups.

This present confinement of HIV offers a precious chance to halt the virus in its tracks. The rate of new infections among homosexuals is now declining; gay men have learned to protect themselves. But the virus continues its horrifying spread among addicts. Among New York City's estimated 200,000 addicts, half are already infected and some 10,000 more acquire the virus each year. They spread a tide of destruction to their partners and newborn children. That creates a growing reservoir of infected heterosexuals from whom tertiary transmission could start.

This is a transmission path that society can do something about. Providing treatment on demand for all addicts should be an essential part of anti-AIDS strategy, as Admiral Watkins urges. But the administration, which has so eagerly spouted pieties about sex, has done precious little about AIDS and drugs. Instead it has fostered the epidemic of fear by implying that everyone is at equal risk.

In five months, Admiral Watkins has learned what the administration failed to grasp in five years. The urgent need is to stop crying wolf about tertiary transmission and to deal instantly with transmission among drug addicts — the wolf that is at the door.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Drug Capital of America

If anybody still wonders why cold-blooded murders of men, women and children are becoming a daily part of life in the Washington area, or what might be contributing to increases in crime and the incidence of AIDS, the one-word answer now comes with new authority and frightening pervasiveness: drugs. The problems have reached epidemic proportions, according to a Rand Corporation report — from the poorest inner-city blocks to the tidy subdivisions and rolling hills of suburban Maryland and Virginia.

The message, underscored by comprehensive statistics distilled from heretofore uncorrelated data around the region, is that the depth of drug abuse throughout this metropolitan area is unmatched. Edward F. Mitchell, president of Potomac Electric Power Company and chairman of a private-sector task force that commissioned this report, describes the dimensions: "It is not an inner-city problem. It is a truly regional problem. It is not a problem that is bounded by race, age, profession or income level. It affects every segment of our society and our community."

While none of this is likely to result in law enforcement authorities or those involved in drug treatment in the region, the pre-report to come in April make some important distinctions about the nature of drug abuse, the responses so far and the options to be considered in the future. Peter Reuter, chief author, notes that the study is not intended to present a "policy prescription," but it does offer the federal and regional governments a detailed description of how

treatment, enforcement and prevention efforts must be tailored to specific abuses.

Heroin users, for example, tend to be a more static, older segment of abusers who commit crimes to cover the costs of their unrelenting addictions; and as needle users they are major contributors to the spread of AIDS. But the fast growing groups are those using PCP and crack cocaine. Among the 26 largest metropolitan areas in the United States besides New York, the Washington region ranked first in PCP- and heroin-related deaths and third behind Boston and Miami in deaths related to cocaine.

Treatments — and results — vary for each drug. And while law enforcement efforts may be temporarily successful in clearing out a neighborhood market, there has been no decline in use. At the same time, relatively little money has been concentrated on prevention, which the study's authors suggest may provide the best hope for success.

The leaders of every government in the region should get together to create a comprehensive prevention program — now. Mr. Reuter emphasizes that while "no effort is going to cut rates of drug abuse by 50 percent in five years," approaches using enforcement, treatment, peer pressures and other prevention efforts can make a difference. If people everywhere in the Washington region will now recognize that drugs are in their neighborhoods and in the culture of their friends, the degree of concern and commitment may rise to a point where something can be done.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

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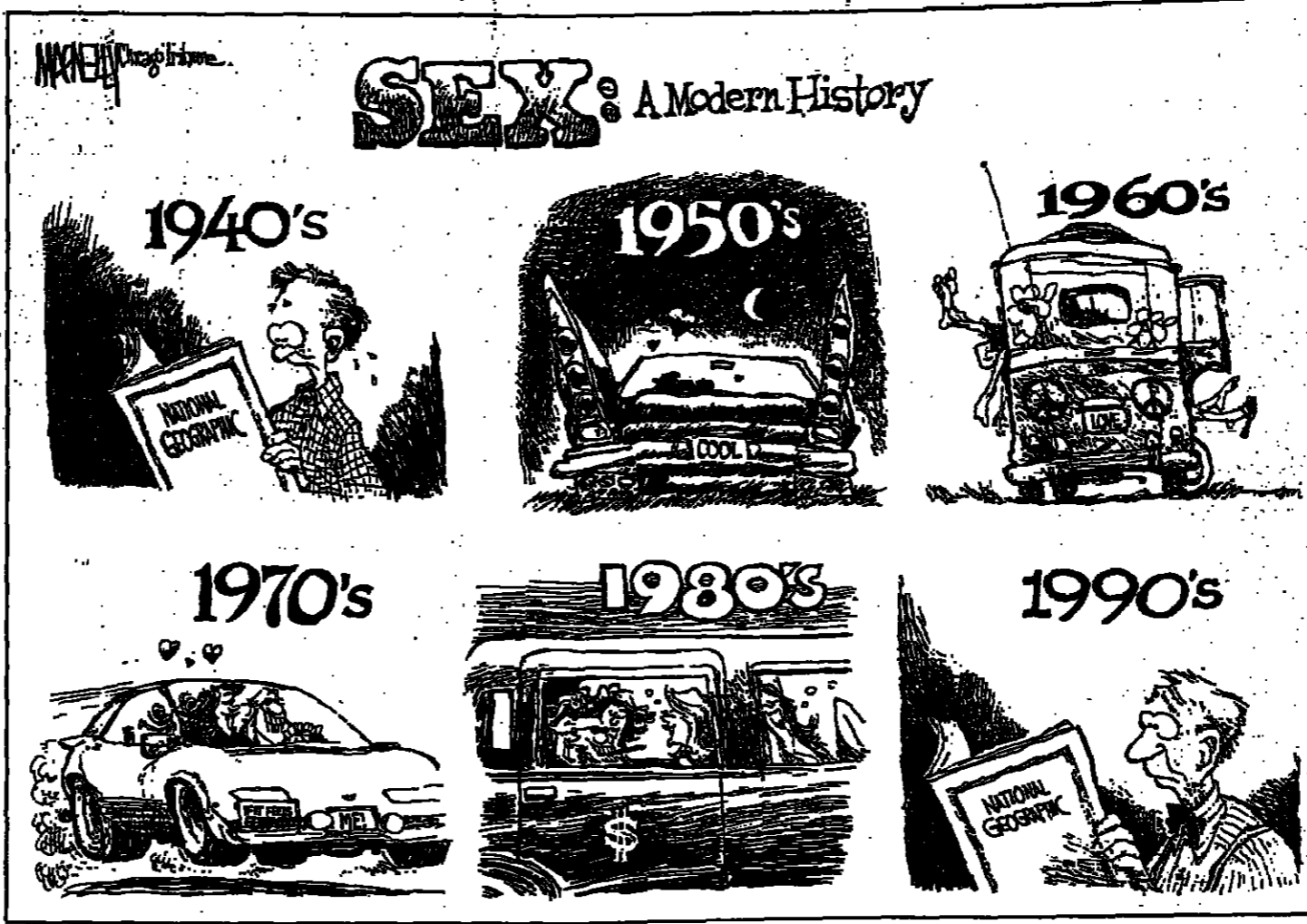
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## OPINION



## Cyprus: The Days of Partition May Be Numbered

By A. R. Norton

WEST POINT, New York — Moments of diplomatic opportunity are difficult to create, and when they do occur they are often the result of unexpected developments that would have seemed implausible only a few weeks before.

Just such a moment seems to have emerged in Cyprus, which has been divided by conflict for 14 years. A warming trend in Greek-Turkish relations has been complemented by some positive signs, capped by the election on Feb. 21 of a political newcomer, George V. Vassiliou, as president of the Republic of Cyprus.

Cyprus has been partitioned since the Greek-sponsored coup of 1974, which succeeded only in precipitating a Turkish invasion. By 1975, some 70,000 Turkish and 200,000 Greek Cypriots, representing one-third of the population, were relocated across the green line manned by a United Nations force. The result was an island split into two homogeneous enclaves — the Republic of Cyprus, which is almost entirely Greek, and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. Humanitarian and financial claims resulting from the tragedy complicate the diplomatic search for a formula

to reunify the island. About 1,600 Greek and 800 Turkish Cypriots are still listed as missing, and their fate is a major source of dispute.

Although they account for only 18 percent of the population, Turkish Cypriots now control 37 percent of the territory as a result of the presence of about 30,000 Turkish troops. The Cyprus dispute has been further complicated by the arrival of as many as 60,000 settlers from the Turkish mainland, which threatens to further entrench Turkish influence.

After years of living as a disadvantaged minority in a state dominated politically and economically by Greek Cypriots, Turkish Cypriots are willing to endure diplomatic isolation rather than resume their junior role. Led by the veteran politician Rauf Denktash, Turkish Cypriots have resisted any settlement that does not grant them a real measure of autonomy. Their fear is living in a Hellenized Cyprus.

Yet recently, in the weeks following the surprisingly cordial meeting of Prime Ministers Turgut Ozal of Turkey and Andreas Papandreu of Greece, Mr. Denktash's rhetoric

seems to have mellowed. Instead of insisting on dividing Cyprus into two virtually sovereign states, Mr. Denktash has rejuvenated the idea of a federal state headed by a sovereign central government. For the first time since the collapse of United Nations-sponsored negotiations in 1986, the two sides have something to discuss.

Mr. Vassiliou, the president-elect, received 52 percent of his support came from the left, especially the Communist Party, which accounted for about 60 percent of his votes. However, Mr. Vassiliou emphasizes that he long ago made a "negative decision" not to be involved with the party, which his parents helped to found. Despite his appeal to the left, his electoral platform resembled that of his opponent, Glafkos Clerides. Both candidates were remarkably realistic in asserting that the Greek Cypriots must show more flexibility if the partition is to be ended.

Mr. Vassiliou, a successful businessman, knows that success in reunifying Cyprus may end his political career. He does not believe that a full

settlement is achievable unless Turkey is brought into the negotiations. It is widely thought that Mr. Denktash will follow the Turkish lead.

One of the most emotive issues for Greek Cypriots is a demand that they be allowed to return to their homes. The position of the president-elect on this is pragmatic: The right of return must be recognized in principle, but in a federated state there is little likelihood that many Greek Cypriots would exercise it.

That Mr. Vassiliou can adopt such a stance is due largely to the compassionate response of the Republic of Cyprus, in 1975, to the predicament of the Greek Cypriot refugees. Rather than isolating them in camps, thereby fomenting anger and keeping the issue of return boiling, the government did everything possible to integrate them into society. That humane response may now enable the new president to gain a solution that would otherwise be impossible.

The writer, associate professor of comparative politics at the U.S. Military Academy, is preparing a book on Cypriot politics. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## Romania: Instead of a Most Unfavored Police State

By Frank R. Wolf

The writer is a Republican member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Virginia.

WASHINGTON — Life for the people of Romania is deteriorating daily under the repressive regime of Nicolae Ceausescu. Riots in Brasov and student demonstrations in Bucharest have taken place to protest repression and human rights abuses. Food and fuel shortages ravage the land. Churches are destroyed, dissidents disappear and Mr. Ceausescu is building a palace-like monument complex to himself ironically called "The Victory of Socialism."

In spite of the conditions that the Romanian people live under, the government of the United States has continued to grant Romania most favored nation status as a trading partner. Romania received MFN status in 1975. The State Department felt that Romania's role as a maverick in Eastern Europe, its ties to Israel and its condemnation of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 merited MFN status. Mr. Ceausescu was lauded as a "new" type of Communist-bloc leader who could be weaned away from the influence of the Soviet Union.

I visited Romania in 1985 because of stories about Mr. Ceausescu's egregious human rights record. U.S. congressional concern culminated in bipartisan legislation that some of my House and Senate colleagues and I introduced last year to temporarily suspend Romania's MFN status. Amendments, passed by both the House and the Senate and attached to the omnibus

trade bill, are now being considered by a conference committee. The administration, however, has the prerogative to extend MFN status each year. Romania's MFN status was extended for another year on June 2, 1987.

Congress went on record nearly a year ago condemning Romania's human rights record, but the Ceausescu regime has continued its abuses — and now, by "renouncing" MFN status, in effect challenges Washington to terminate it.

I recently returned to Romania and found that the human rights situation had turned worse. Churches and synagogues continue to be bulldozed and people are harassed for their religious beliefs. Romania has allowed ethnic Germans and Jews to emigrate, but press reports say that those who receive exit permits have to pay between \$2,500 and \$5,000. The fee is covered by the receiving country, in many cases West Germany or Israel. No matter what emigration record Romania has possessed in previous years, Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead stated after his recent trip to Romania that no exit permits had been issued since Oct. 31, 1987. Even

Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev has spoken out. On his 1986 visit to Romania he said, "Even if you told me that everything was all right... I would not believe you."

Mr. Gorbachev's comments preceded demonstrations on Feb. 1, called for by the Czech group Charter 77, in Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. Demonstrators turned off lights, turned down heat and marched in front of Romanian embassies. If the people of Eastern Europe recognize the nature of Mr. Ceausescu's rule, how can the United States continue to subsidize his regime with preferential MFN status?

A human rights situation similar to that in Romania today existed in 1982 in Poland. President Reagan suspended Poland's preferential U.S. trading status in light of the repression of Solidarity and the institution of martial law. As he did with regard to Poland, he can join with Congress by temporarily suspending MFN status by executive order or by refusing to extend Romania's MFN status for another year when the renewal time comes this summer.

There are 23 million people in Romania who receive little or no benefit from the MFN status that their country enjoys with the United States, and who daily endure economic, physical and spiritual hardships from the regime of Nicolae Ceausescu. They do not deserve to be forgotten.

The Washington Post

## Washington Ought to Bridle the Fed and Grow Up

By William Greider

WASHINGTON — The popular version of the American political economy in the 1980s describes a moral drama in which the good guys won. The politicians, it is said, were wildly irresponsible with fiscal policy, but Paul Volcker and the Federal Reserve saved America from ruin.

It is curious that a similar version of events became the conventional wisdom during the 1970s — only then the stern-willed chairman who saved the country from the reckless politicians was Arthur Burns. Before Mr. Burns, it was William McChesney Martin.

This makes for a satisfying melodrama — the central bank as fearless dragon slayer — but there is obviously something wrong with the story. If Mr. Martin licked inflation with the recession of 1969-70, then why did Mr. Burns have to repeat the feat with a much worse contraction a few years later? And if Mr. Burns triumphed, why did Mr. Volcker impose on this decade the harshest recession since the Depression?

What is wrong, of course, is that inflation did not go away after any of these supposed triumphs, nor did the over-ambitious spending of the federal government. Each time price inflation recurred, it reached a harrowing new level. And each time it was answered with even harsher discipline from the central bank.

In my book on the Federal Reserve, I suggest that a different sort of governing drama has been played out in the last 20 years — a repulsive and pathological conflict in which there are no heroes but many losers. In rough terms, the separate power centers of government — the president and Congress — which make fiscal policy, and the central bank, which makes monetary policy, have been fighting for control of the economy.

This cycle of combat is producing extremes on both sides — larger fiscal excesses on the upside, increasing severity from monetary discipline on the downside. The driving force is political, not the scientific presumptions of economics. The fiscal policy makers push forward wishfully, making commitments that they cannot fulfill, until a time when the popular discontent with inflation has accumulated sufficiently to allow the Federal Reserve to seize control.

Once the monetary policy makers from the Federal Reserve are in the saddle, imposing restraint and collapsing economic ambitions, the Federal Reserve is reluctant to yield. The monetary authorities understand that their hegemony will last only for a time. Sooner or later the political discontents will gather on the other side and force it to yield. The Federal Reserve holds on while it can and in the process keeps down the economy to a new level. And each time it was answered with even harsher discipline from the central bank.

That is what the 1980s accomplished. Both sides — the fiscal and monetary policy makers — were trying to control the economy. The Federal Reserve won that struggle — sort of. Price inflation was subdued, despite the gross stimulus from the budget deficits. Since the stock market crash, however, it has been a bit more difficult to talk about the triumph of monetary policy. Whatever else was accomplished by the Federal Reserve in this decade, it was clearly not economic stability. Most people have no difficulty recognizing the extreme behavior on the fiscal side, but the crucial point to grasp is that the Federal Reserve, in its own way, also behaves irresponsibly. During the 1980s, whenever the Federal Reserve erred it nearly always erred on the side of hard money — sacrificing the real economy in order to protect prices.

Politically, it is easy enough to understand the Federal Reserve's behavior. The institution's own good name was being challenged and there was little incentive for moderation. But in economic terms the results have been devastating. Like deep body wounds that are still not healed: the trade deficit flowing from a five-year rise of the dollar; the accumulation of weakened debtors both at home and abroad; the tender banking system; the deep vulnerabilities in the real economy itself.

In my view, the cycle of continuing disorder originates in the governing structure itself — the divided nature of government's management of the economy. A populist Representative Wright Patman called the federal government a "car with two drivers," one operating the accelerator while the other controls the brake. He was right, but of course he complained only about the driver with the brake. The real problem is not one side or the other but the relationship itself. Although both sides are manipulating the economy, neither is compelled to coordinate with the other. They are free to do their own thing and to ignore the collateral consequences — counting on the other side to clean up the mess. The president and Congress count on the Federal Reserve to impose the pain when things get out of control, and to serve as scape-

goat for popular distress. The Federal Reserve counts on the elected side of government to minister to the wounded — bail out wrecked victims like farmers and banks, and shield the Fed from the voters.

That is a bizarre way to govern. In a way, the federal government resembles a neurotic family that obsessively repeats the same pattern of damaging behavior, unable to recognize its own pathology and unable to change. The politicians behave like errant children. The Federal Reserve plays the role of stern father administering the punishment. And both sides are free to do their own thing as long as the neurotic relationship rewards everyone's warped needs.

The only way out of the dilemma, the way to encourage a responsible balance, is to force the elected government to take full responsibility for its action. Politicians must be forced to face the heat of having to impose restraint through interest rates or other mechanisms. That is an oblique way of saying that the independent status of the central bank must be compromised, if not eliminated.

At the least, the two levers of government management ought to be coordinated in a visible, rational way so that the results of mismatched policies are less easy to evade. The way to make democracy behave more maturely is no different from the way in which children are compelled to grow up. The elected representatives will not act like adults until they are treated like adults and given responsibility for their own actions.

The writer is national editor of Rolling Stone magazine and author of "Secrets of the Temple: How the Federal Reserve Runs the Country." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## The General In Panama Won't Last

By Flora Lewis

PANAMA CITY — For the moment, Panama's General Manuel Antonio Noriega seems to have the upper hand in his confrontation with the United States. If the stakes were not so high, it would look like a grotesque comic opera in tropical rhythm.

All that this strongman has going for him is a minor force — some 22,000 men — with his elaborate patronage system in a country of two million, and an appeal to anti-Yankee nationalists. His unsavory record of involvement with drug dealers, the CIA and dirty tricks does not make him a hero even to those who would resent seeing a little fellow swarting the reign. He tries to borrow the Robin Hood image of his mentor, the late Omar Torrijos, but it doesn't work even among his own people.

His government is flat broke. He cannot stave off its pressing bills by printing money because Panama runs on the U.S. dollar. Changing that would collapse its lucrative position as a banking and financial center. A lot of the services that bring in 70 percent of its GNP are sought because they are not legally available in hard money elsewhere. Panama City probably has more banks per square meter than any city in the world.

This is an indulgent kind of place, not much given to moralizing. Someone said that if Humphrey Bogart were around to renounce Casablanca, it would be set in Panama.

So it is not surprising that General Noriega felt betrayed and unjustly targeted when his U.S. friends took umbrage that he was also free-lancing with people they really didn't like. Courts and prosecutors here do not fly in the face of established authority. Supporters say that the general was convinced that two Florida indictments of him on drug trafficking charges were contrived to get rid of him for other, political reasons.

It is obvious that Washington now wants to bring him down, and that it urged the quavering President Eric Arturo Delvalle to fire him with an apparently vague promise of support to face the general's certain confinement.

But it is a little embarrassing for the United States suddenly to make its stand on the president's constitutional legitimacy. (He was being called the president of the Panamanian military's television station, even before they rounded up their faithful in the National Assembly to replace him.) Mr. Delvalle was never elected. He was installed arbitrarily by General Noriega just as his ostensible successor has been.

The United States has the necessary power to clean things up but is inhibited by its own past and by its wider interests. Panama's sovereign independence, which the general wants, was the result of President Teddy Roosevelt's trick to get around Colombia's refusal to allow construction of a canal. Surprisingly, one Noriega advocate complained that Teddy didn't do the whole way and abort Panama as a state of the Union. "Then we wouldn't have these problems. But it's too late, we've got used to the idea of independence and we must assert it."

Contrary to what some in Washington suggest, the treaty returning the canal and promising withdrawal of U.S. troops (now 10,000) by 1999, signed by President Carter, has strengthened the U.S. position. Otherwise General Noriega could count on more support not only from his countrymen but also from Latin America and the world in general. His claim that the United States is conspiring to get out of the treaty now sounds like the whim of it.

General Fred Woerner, head of the U.S. Southern Command here, speaks of the wisdom of the treaty in having conceded the "sovereignty" of U.S. sovereignty in the former Canal Zone. He is calm and confident that the crisis can be overcome without force.

Much of this crisis is the indirect result of Washington's obsession with the Sandinists; and of the hanky-panky played to avoid the fact that it never rallied domestic support for a clear policy on Nicaragua. Such things have more insidious costs than the embarrassment of the Iran-contra hearings. One is the situation in Panama.

General Noriega has achieved one remarkable feat, though. He has united people in Washington who never agree on anything else but now agree that he must go. Sooner or later he will have to. He seems to think that if he can hold out until U.S. elections, he can establish happy collusion with the next administration. He is wrong. His glory days are numbered.

The United States cannot afford to let him appear to get away with defiant evil, but it need not act on angry impulse. A great power should be deliberate. There is no point in condemning the foolish mistakes made clandestinely, or flailing wildly at a fly.

The New York Times

## 100 YEARS AGO

1888: Hope for Stanley

VIENNA — Dr. Oscar Lenx, the Austrian explorer who crossed the African Continent last year, states in a letter to the Allgemeine Zeitung that he has every confidence that Mr. H.M. Stanley has not met with any disaster, as in such a case the news of it must long since have reached the Congo. Moreover, Mr. Stanley's knowledge of the country is his best safeguard, and the worst that Dr. Lenx thinks may have befallen him is a difficulty in finding sufficient provisions to feed his large party of 600 persons. This, Dr. Lenx thinks, is the cause of the slow progress of the expedition. In almost any case, however, he adds, if disaster should befall the expedition, some of the Zanzibaris whom Dr. Lenx looks upon as very shrewd people, would be certain to escape and to make their way back to the Zanzibar coast.

The General In Panama Won't Last

By Flora Lewis PANAMA CITY — For the moment, Panama's General Noriega seems to have upper hand in his confrontation with the United States. If the states were to come out in tropical heat, it would look like a minor force — with its elaborate intelligence system in a country of 2 million and an appeal to some 100,000 mercenaries. His untidy involvement with drug dealers, CIA and dirty tricks does not seem to have evened out those who are not seeing a little fellow wearing a hat. He tries to borrow the name of Omar Torrijos, but that doesn't even among his own people. The government is in a precarious state off its pressing obligations because Panama is on the U.S. dollar. Changing it would collapse its financial base as a banking and financial center. The services that bring a percent of its GNP are sought because they are not legally available elsewhere. Panama probably has more banks per square meter than any city in the world. This is an indulgent kind of government to moralizing, as one said that if Humphrey had been around to remake Casablanca, would be set in Panama. So it is not surprising that General Noriega's betrayal and murder of his U.S. friends and allies that he was also free to give people they really didn't want and prosecutors here do not have the face of established rule. Supporters say that the general, however, that two Florida indictments of him on drug traffic charges were continued to get a run for other, political reasons. It is obvious that Washington wants to bring him down, and it urged the outgoing President to take Delvalle to fire him with an empty league promise of support to the general's certain comeback. But it is a little embarrassing to United States suddenly to make statements on the president's crossing reputation. He was being called president of the Panamanian military force even before he was elected to replace him. Mr. Noriega was never elected. He was elected by General Noriega's successor. The United States has the means to do things but it is not doing them. Panama's sovereign power is in the hands of the general. The problem facing the reformists, as many of them are the first to admit, is that the changes they seek are as much political as economic. Some of them go to the heart of the European social contract. Many of the practices in question, indignantly termed "structural rigidities," reflect the higher expectations that Europeans have of their governments, compared, for example, with most Americans. Most Europeans, for instance, expect greater job security than Americans, and that is reflected in regulations that make firing more difficult, and more costly, in most European countries. European workers are more likely than Americans to expect their governments to step in to save threatened industries with state subsidies, or, alternatively, provide comfortable unemployment benefits. John Llewellyn, Deputy Director for Manpower and Social Affairs at the OECD, says there is a big difference between American and mainstream European labor market philosophies. The American approach allows relative wages to fall as far as necessary when too many people seek work, forcing those on the margin to price themselves into jobs by accepting lower pay. Most European countries, on the other hand, set income levels beneath which people should not be allowed to fall. They support those incomes through wages, unemployment pay and other social benefits financed by the taxpayer. While the European approach reflects legitimate social and historic differences, other officials say that with unemployment at around 11 percent, it is extremely costly. "If you want to subsidize inefficient sectors like farming, and a large chunk of unemployment, you can, but you have to realize you will then become uncompetitive," Mr. O'Brien said. "In a competitive free-trading environment, each cushion you put in comes at a price." European work habits still differ widely from country to country. Much of French industry shuts down for August because French workers expect the whole month off. In Italy, until recently, a company looking for recruits at the unemployment office had to take on whomever it was given. West Germany, despite its attachment to free-market principles, heavily subsidizes agriculture and ailing industries such as coal and steel. And although the practice is now less widespread, a number of European countries, such as France, Spain and the Netherlands, still impose statutory minimum wages. Some of those habits are changing, economists say. But there are still more than enough of them to distort the price signals that should be coming through clearly from the market place as the world economy

Top General's Removal Stirs Jakarta to Expect A Reshuffle by Suharto

By Barbara Crossette New York Times Service JAKARTA — General Benny Murdani, until recently considered the second most powerful man in Indonesia after President Suharto, has been replaced as armed forces commander. The move was seen as a prelude to more government changes in the next few weeks. General Murdani's replacement is General Tri Sutrisno, 52, army chief of staff since 1986 and in 1974-78 an aide-de-camp to the president. His appointment was announced officially Saturday. General Sutrisno is regarded as Mr. Suharto's personal protégé and possible successor. President Suharto, 66, is expected to be re-elected unopposed on March 10 to his fifth term as president of this country of about 170 million people. The president's decision to change military commanders two weeks before forming a new administration surprised even General Murdani, 55, whose term as military chief had been extended for a year last October. On Feb. 10, General Murdani, an intelligence expert who had built a web of protection around the president by quashing all forms of dissent, was told in a meeting with Mr. Suharto that he was being retired. The Indonesian armed forces have been heavily involved, ever since the foundation of the republic, in politics, local administration and business. The general had been working to "professionalize" the military, focusing on its strategic tasks if not exactly returning it to the barracks. Speculation now surrounds the future of General Murdani. While tough on student dissenters and public figures he regards as "subversives," he is said to be concerned about the widening gap between government leaders and young Indonesians who want to have a bigger role in political life. He is also reported to have warned Mr. Suharto about corruption within the president's family. Before the 1987 parliamentary elections, General Murdani gave some support to the small, independent Democratic Party of Indonesia, one of whose candidates was a daughter of President Sukarno, who died in 1970. When some of the party's rallies turned into pro-Sukarno demonstrations, "Benny got blamed" as an acquaintance said. General Murdani's gruff demeanor and secretive style contrast sharply with General Sutrisno's boyish, affable, outgoing personality. An officer apparently untainted by the corruption surrounding many other military leaders, General Sutrisno is a devout Moslem in the world's most populous Islamic nation. General Murdani is a member of the country's Christian minority, a political handicap here. Even bitter critics of President Suharto seem to find no fault with General Sutrisno, an experienced commander who is a military engineer by training.



President Suharto of Indonesia smiling after swearing in General Tri Sutrisno as armed forces commander on Saturday in Jakarta.

Sudan Now Depends on Libya for Arms

By Jonathan C. Randal Washington Post Service KHARTOUM, Sudan — Libya has emerged as Sudan's major arms supplier less than three years after fulfilling the same function for southern-led insurgents trying to overthrow the Khartoum regime, according to diplomats and Sudanese officials. Sudanese officials say that their country is hard-pressed and has no choice but to accept Libyan help. But they worry that the principal goal of Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader, is to buy influence and subvert government authority in the province of Northern Darfur, which abuts the borders of both Libya and Chad. That would give Colonel Gadhafi a free hand in pursuing his war against Chad. The Sudanese government already is struggling with lawlessness, civil war, and a moribund economy. Its tolerance of rising Libyan influence has further weakened faith in the country's ability to surmount its troubles independently, according to diplomats and Sudanese officials. Libya's original support of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement, the Ethiopian-based rebels led by John Garang, reflected a deep personal animosity between Colonel Gadhafi and Gaafar Nimeiri, General Nimeiri ruled Sudan as president from 1969 until 1985, when he was overthrown in a popular uprising. Military cooperation between Khartoum and Tripoli began during the yearlong transition from military to civilian rule that followed General Nimeiri's ouster. The relationship blossomed in 1986 when Sadek el-Mahdi, who had spent years of exile in Libya, emerged after elections as prime minister in Sudan's coalition government. "We need help, and Libya provides oil, weapons and ammunition," one senior Sudanese official said. Libya has openly provided Sudan's Air Force with Soviet-built MiG-23 fighters to help the government combat the five-year insurgency. It also has loaned Tu-16 bombers and other relatively sophisticated hardware. Iraq, Jordan and the Gulf's Arab states also sent arms and ammunition to Sudan after Mr. Garang's forces briefly occupied two towns just inside the Moslem north in November. The rebel army consists largely of animists and Christians from southern Sudan. But Western diplomats are concerned about the thousands of Libyan arms readily available in famine-stricken Northern Darfur. They also are worried about arms that have been smuggled across southern Sudan from Ethiopia, or sold from surplus stocks accumulated during Chad's two decades of strife. Diplomats say that 800 to 900 members of Colonel Gadhafi's Islamic Legion cross the border at will at Northern Darfur. They ostensibly are bringing relief supplies, but often are escorted by Libyan Army vehicles, the envoys said. In Southern Darfur, equal numbers of Chadian rebel forces conduct raids into their homeland, and Chadian regular army units sometimes cross hundreds of miles into Sudan in hot pursuit, the diplomats said. "All this muddies the waters wonderfully for Gadhafi if and when he wants to move against Chad in a big way," a European diplomat said. Relief Agencies Accused Sudan's army, embarrassed by publicity over its seizure of British-donated relief trucks, said Sunday that aid agencies were delivering food to anti-government rebels operating in the south, Reuters reported from Khartoum. A spokesman for the armed forces told the official Sudan News Agency that troops overran a rebel camp in the Ekmatoria region on Thursday and found 600 bags of sorghum of the type distributed by some relief agencies in the area. Asked whether the statement suggested that the agencies were giving the rebels food, the spokesman said: "That is what it means. We know that it is happening."

2 Pakistan Protesters Killed KARACHI, Pakistan — Police gunfire during a protest killed two persons Saturday in Mir Purkhas.

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# SPORTS / 1988 WINTER OLYMPICS

## Van Gennip Takes Her 3d Gold On World Mark in Speed Skating

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
CALGARY, Alberta — Yvonne van Gennip of the Netherlands won her third gold medal of the Winter Olympics on Sunday when she raced to victory in the women's 5,000-meter speed skating competition in a world record time of 7:14.13.

Andrea Ehrig of East Germany was second and Gabi Zange of East Germany third.  
Earlier in the day, Ekkehard Fasser, driving for Switzerland, edged out defending Olympic champion Wolfgang Hoppe of East Germany by seven-hundredths of a second to win the gold medal in the four-man bobsled competition, while Brent Rushlaw narrowly missed getting the first U.S. medal in the sport since 1956.

World Cup leader Klaus Sulzenbacher of Austria took a narrow lead in the morning's 70-meter ski jumping portion of the individual Nordic combined event, which for the first time in the Winter Olympics was to be completed in one day.  
Rushlaw, 36 and a four-time Olympian, had the fastest run in the final heat, 57.20 seconds, but finished two-hundredths of a second behind bronze medalist Iain Kipour of the Soviet Union over the four heats.  
Fasser, 35, the fourth-place finisher in 1984, took the lead during the third heat with a clocking of 55.88, the only run over under 56 seconds in competition at Canada Olympic Park. He finished with a 57.43 for a total of 3:47.51.  
Kipour, who won the gold medal in the two-man competition by beating out Hoppe last week, had the misfortune of racing last in the final heat, after the 4,838-foot (1,476-meter) course had slowed considerably because of the pounding of the heavy four-man sleds.  
While the track softened as the day wore on, conditions were much better than for the two-man race last weekend or for Saturday's first two runs. Temperatures stayed in the 20s Fahrenheit (about minus-4 centigrade) and an 8 A.M. start reduced the effect of the sun on the ice.  
But Kipour's team matched the best start of the two-day event, running the first 50 meters in 5.15 seconds, and steered the course perfectly for a final heat of 57.85, for a total time of 3:48.26.  
Hoppe, 30, who won the gold medals in the two- and four-man races four years ago in Yugoslavia, had to settle for silvers in both events in Calgary. His finishing time Sunday was 3:47.58 on runs of 56.77 and 57.34.  
Rushlaw, with runs of 56.69 and 57.20, totaled 3:48.28. Maris Põlks of the Soviet Union was fifth, seven-hundredths of a second back.  
"It's a real disappointment to lose a medal by two-hundredths of a second," Rushlaw said. "I've been thinking back in the race to where I could have picked up those two-hundredths of a second. But it's too late now."  
The Jamaican team, whose T-shirts, sweatshirts, reggae tapes and other souvenirs have become among the most popular at the Games, flipped coming out of the kreisel, a 360-degree loop, during the third heat. The sled, on its side, skidded to a stop just before the finish line. All four occupants walked away and did not appear to be hurt.  
Driving USA1, Rushlaw started the day in fifth place and put together two strong starts and two clean runs to jump past Hans Hiltbrand of Switzerland into fourth; the 43-year-old Hiltbrand faded to ninth.  
Rushlaw had dropped out of the two-man competition after three heats Monday because of a slightly pulled back muscle but practiced all week without showing any ill effects. His finish improved upon the fifth place earned by Jeff Jost's four-man team in Sarajevo. Jost coached this year's U.S. team.  
The Nordic combined competition is normally a two-day event, with jumping on the first day and a

15-kilometer cross-country ski race on the second. But strong winds wiped out Saturday's jumping segment and forced officials to compress the competition into one day in order to award the medals before the Games closed Sunday night. The 15-kilometer race was scheduled for Sunday afternoon.

In a competition in which the two best of three jumps count, Sulzenbacher had jumps of 88.5 and 85 meters for 228.5 points.  
That gave him a 62-second starting edge in the cross-country race over Hubert Schwarz of West Germany, who had jumps of 87 and 84 meters for 219.2 points. The Nordic combined uses the Gundersen scoring method, which converts a deficit in jump points into a time deficit in the cross-country portion, with nine points accounting for one minute.

Third in the jumps was Hippolyt Kempf of Switzerland. He had jumps of 86 and 84.5 meters for 217.9 points and a cross-country deficit of 1:10.7 behind Sulzenbacher.

Allar Levandi of the Soviet Union was fourth with a time deficit of 1:19.4. Thomas Prenzel of East Germany was fifth, 1:26.7 behind, while Trond Bredeesen of Norway was sixth, 1:28.7 behind. (AP, UPI)

Alberto Tomba of Italy, who had said he would tame Mount Allnan as he had the slopes in Europe this winter, was all he was supposed to be.  
With his second spectacular performance of the week, Tomba won the men's slalom Saturday for his second gold medal of the Winter Olympics. That feat was matched by Gunde Svann of Sweden, who won the men's 50-kilometer cross-country ski race, and Yvonne van Gennip of the Netherlands, whose Olympic record in the women's 1,500-meter speed skating competition denied a farewell gold medal for the greatest woman skater of them all, Karin Enke Kania of East Germany.

Tomba was third after Saturday's first run, trailing Frank Wörndl of West Germany and Jonas Nilsson of Sweden. But starting 13th in the second leg, he snaked down the 500-meter course, leaving no margin for error as he side-swiped the gates to finish in a combined time of 1:39.47. Wörndl, an 11-year veteran who won the slalom event in the world championships last season, was just a tick slower, in 1:39.53.  
Nilsson slipped to sixth as the bronze medal was won by Paul Frommelt of Lichtenstein in 1:39.84. Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland, the gold medalist in the downhill, finished seventh.  
Fresh, heavy snow gave earlier starters an advantage. Wörndl went first in the first run and built a 63-second advantage over Tomba, who was the 11th down. "The course was a bit spoiled after the first skiers came down," he said. "I faced a lot of ruts."  
On the second run, "I was thinking about third place, then I really went for it," he said. "I was really fighting very hard, and was trying to do my best. But I really didn't believe it. It surprised me."  
Of his second gold medal, he said, "This is fantastic for me. Myself and only the great champions could do it."  
Wörndl said "it was possible to beat Tomba, but I made two little mistakes and lost my chance. At mid-course in the second run I lost my concentration through a couple of gates. No big mistake, just a loss of concentration, and I probably lost the race in that moment."  
Tomba, who had won the giant slalom on Thursday, had to share the stage a bit with one of the old favorites, Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden. Stenmark, who won two gold medals in the

1980 Olympics in Lake Placid, New York, was 11th after the first run, but showed some of yesterday's magic with the fastest second run that put him briefly into the lead before his finished fifth overall.  
Svann, known in Sweden as "Wonder Gunde," added the 50-kilometer gold to the one he won Monday in the relay by salvaging a glittering finish from a gloomy start. Considered the best cross-country skier of the 1980s, he had done no better than 10th in the first two individual races.  
But in a driving snow, he won his fourth Olympic gold by taking the grueling 50-kilometer. Svann now has six Olympic medals, three fewer than the record nine by his countryman, Sixten Jernberg.

Maurizio De Zolt of Italy won the silver. Andy Grünenfelder of Switzerland took the bronze.  
Van Gennip, who had won the speed-skating gold at 3,000 meters on Tuesday, was timed in an Olympic-record 2:00.68 for the 1,500 meters. Kania won the silver, followed by teammate Andrea Ehrig. Bonnie Blair, the only U.S. double medalist, finished fourth in 2:04.02.  
Blair had won the gold at 500 meters and the bronze at 1,000, but Saturday's race was just a little too long for her. She said that, "in a way, it's a relief to be finished, there is so much emphasis put on the Olympics. But in a way it's sad, too."  
Christa Rothenburger, the East German who was the silver medalist when Blair won the 500 meters, snatched the 1,000-meter gold Friday night with a world record of 1:17.65. In the previous pairing, Kania, who had set a world mark of 1:18.11 in Calgary Dec. 5, posted a momentary world mark of 1:17.70 that bettered Blair's time of 1:18.31.  
Kania, who had not lost at 1,000 meters since a 1986 meet in Japan, had appeared exhausted after her 3,000-meter race Tuesday. "I think the 3,000 took quite a bit out of me," Blair said. "But she still set a world record here tonight."  
For Kania, 26, these two medals, her seventh and eighth in the Olympics, set a Winter Games record for women and men speed skaters. Now in her third Olympiad, Kania has won three golds — at 1,000 and 1,500 meters in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, in 1984, and at 500 at Lake Placid in 1980. She also earned silvers at 500 and 3,000 at Sarajevo, and won a bronze in the 500 here.  
"My aim was a little more, of course," said Kania, who announced afterward that she would pass up Sunday's final event, the 5,000 meters. "I wanted to win two gold medals, but I can also be happy about three medals."  
Lydia Skoblikova of the Soviet Union won six medals, all gold, in 1960 and 1964. Claus Thunberg of Finland won four golds, one silver and one bronze in 1924 and 1928. (NYT, AP)

## Tomba, Svann Win Their 2d Olympic Golds

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
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Christa Rothenburger, the East German who was the silver medalist when Blair won the 500 meters, snatched the 1,000-meter gold Friday night with a world record of 1:17.65. In the previous pairing, Kania, who had set a world mark of 1:18.11 in Calgary Dec. 5, posted a momentary world mark of 1:17.70 that bettered Blair's time of 1:18.31.  
Kania, who had not lost at 1,000 meters since a 1986 meet in Japan, had appeared exhausted after her 3,000-meter race Tuesday. "I think the 3,000 took quite a bit out of me," Blair said. "But she still set a world record here tonight."  
For Kania, 26, these two medals, her seventh and eighth in the Olympics, set a Winter Games record for women and men speed skaters. Now in her third Olympiad, Kania has won three golds — at 1,000 and 1,500 meters in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, in 1984, and at 500 at Lake Placid in 1980. She also earned silvers at 500 and 3,000 at Sarajevo, and won a bronze in the 500 here.  
"My aim was a little more, of course," said Kania, who announced afterward that she would pass up Sunday's final event, the 5,000 meters. "I wanted to win two gold medals, but I can also be happy about three medals."  
Lydia Skoblikova of the Soviet Union won six medals, all gold, in 1960 and 1964. Claus Thunberg of Finland won four golds, one silver and one bronze in 1924 and 1928. (NYT, AP)

## OLYMPIC NOTEBOOK

After the figure skating competition, Alberto Tomba met Katarina Witt at her dressing room. Tomba, never bashful, said Sunday that "I first enjoyed her artistry on the ice rink, and then I presented her some flowers in the dressing room." He added, "Language was a problem."

Witt smiled politely as U.S. figure skating coach Carlo Fassi, a former Italian champion, translated Tomba's Italian into English, which Witt understands. She didn't seem impressed. "I saw his gold medal," she said, "but I couldn't understand him." (AP)

Viktor Tikhonov, as dour a man as ever stood behind a hockey bench, showed uncharacteristic exuberance after the Soviet team clinched the gold medal. The coach had good reason to rejoice; his job had been saved.  
As the lead mounted, Tikhonov became more and more animated until the final horn, when his face was lit by a huge smile, he shook his fists in the air, kissed the assistant coach, Igor Dmitriev, and embraced team officials and fans.



Alberto Tomba of Italy raced by a gate to win the slalom with a second run that raised him from third place and relegated Frank Wörndl of West Germany to the silver medal.

1980 Olympics in Lake Placid, New York, was 11th after the first run, but showed some of yesterday's magic with the fastest second run that put him briefly into the lead before his finished fifth overall.

Svann, known in Sweden as "Wonder Gunde," added the 50-kilometer gold to the one he won Monday in the relay by salvaging a glittering finish from a gloomy start. Considered the best cross-country skier of the 1980s, he had done no better than 10th in the first two individual races.

But in a driving snow, he won his fourth Olympic gold by taking the grueling 50-kilometer. Svann now has six Olympic medals, three fewer than the record nine by his countryman, Sixten Jernberg.

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Lydia Skoblikova of the Soviet Union won six medals, all gold, in 1960 and 1964. Claus Thunberg of Finland won four golds, one silver and one bronze in 1924 and 1928. (NYT, AP)



A shaky triple-toe-loop-triple-toe-loop at the start helped land Debi Thomas of the United States in third place in figure skating.

## Witt Wins the Duel Of 'Carmens,' With Manley Placing 2d

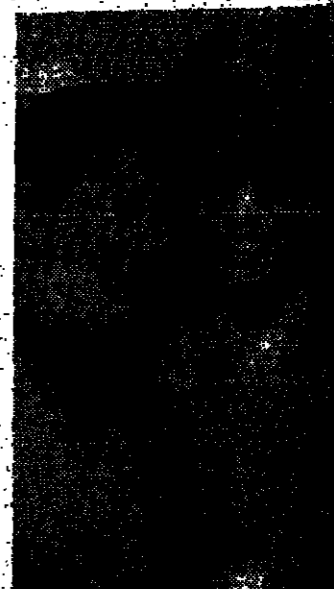
By Sally Jenkins  
Washington Post Service

CALGARY, Alberta — Dueling "Carmens" formed the centerpiece of the Olympics Saturday night, with Debi Thomas of the United States and Katarina Witt of East Germany each performing to music from the famed opera, and neither was as good as she could have been.

But Witt made the fewest mistakes, winning the women's figure skating gold medal and defending the Olympic title she won in 1984. Thomas, skating last, made several errors to give away a title she had every chance of getting, and took the bronze medal.

"I'm sorry," she said as she came off the ice.  
Elizabeth Manley of Canada proved to be an unforeseen interloper. Skating classically and athletically to a risque tune from the film "Irma La Douce" and the stirring "Canadian Concerto," she got the evening's highest marks from the nine judges to win the long program, worth 50 percent of the overall score.

Manley, however, had been just third coming into the long program, and could not win the gold. "I knew I was going to do it," she said. "I've been having dreams about this."  
Midori Ito of Japan received almost as great an ovation. She was just 10th after the compulsory, but performed flawlessly to classical music to receive seven marks of 39 for technical merit. Although her artistic marks were lower, mostly 5.6s and 5.7s, she was third-best in the long program and fifth overall.



Midori Ito of Japan, with her coach, got a standing ovation for an almost flawless performance.

One-time U.S. national champion Jill Trenary skated elegantly but lacked content, reducing many of her triple jumps to doubles, and placed fourth. Carin Kadavy of the United States was bed-ridden with a high fever and had to withdraw.

Witt, the 22-year-old world champion, skated second in the final group of five. Looking appropriately Spanish in red satin and black lace, she transported the capacity crowd of 19,000 but did just four triple jumps, electing to turn a triple toe loop into a double. She received three marks of 5.8, four of 5.7, and two of 5.6 for technical merit. Her marks for artistry were solid 5.9s with two 5.8s.

That left the door open for Thomas, the 20-year-old Stanford University prep student who stripped Witt of the world title in 1986. In a black dress with red and silver flowered drappings, her vivid, triumphant routine fell apart as she missed four of her jumps, although never falling. Her Carmen received marks ranging from 5.5 to 5.7, fourth best of the evening.

"Well, back to school," she said. Witt came in knowing that a victory would make her one of the most decorated figure skaters of all time. Only Sonja Henie in the 1920s and early '30s was able to receive as Olympic champion, with three gold medals. Thomas knew this was her only Olympics, and that she could become the first black in the history of the Winter Games to win a medal.

Thomas and Witt represented contrasting styles, as well as two world champions who had made it clear they had no great fondness for each other. Thomas was thought to have the advantage athletically with her dynamic leaps, while Witt's charisma and grace seemed to make her unparalelled.

Thomas chose to skate a more joyous, energetic passage that was punctuated by her five triple jumps. It began with a shaky triple toe-loop-triple-toe-loop in the first 15 seconds, a difficult combination seldom attempted by women.

Witt's was a less ambitious but more evocative, balletic interpretation. She, too, had planned five triple jumps but performed four. The beauty with hopes of being a film star also opted for slightly easier jumps, then resorted to some drama, ending with a death scene, as she fell prone to the ice.

## Soviets Clinch Hockey's Gold; Sweden Gets at Least Bronze

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CALGARY, Alberta — The hockey gold medal already wrapped up by the Soviet Union, top-seeded Sweden clinched at least a bronze medal Sunday by rallying for a 3-2 victory over West Germany that eliminated Canada from medal contention.

The Soviet team had won the gold medal Friday night by outclassing Sweden, 7-1. That made the Soviet Union 7-0 — it was to play Finland later Sunday in the tournament's final match — the team having overpowered every opponent with an elegant offense made more threatening by a workmanlike defense.

Sweden was within 20 minutes of not winning a medal before scoring twice in Sunday's third period, the second time when former National Hockey League forward Bo Berglund took Jens Ohling's pass and tapped the puck past goalie Karl Friesen with 6:33 to play.

"I was very worried," said Sweden's coach, Tommy Sandlin. "In ice hockey, it's not always the best team that wins. I thought this might be our time to lose."  
To get the silver medal, Sweden, the reigning world champion and winner of bronze medals in the 1980 and 1984 Olympics, needed the Soviet Union to beat Finland. West Germany finished fifth.

The Saddledome crowd was on its feet much of the game in support of West Germany, which not only held the key to Canada's medal hopes but included five Canadian natives. Friesen, who made 39 saves, was born in Winnipeg and played in the NHL.

But despite outshooting West Germany by 42-18, the Swedes never had command of the game. West Germany's Dieter Hegen scored the first two goals, twice getting perfect passes from Heimit Steiger to beat goalie Peter Lindmark from short range.

In the second period, the Swedes outshot the Germans, 18-4, but got only a fluke goal, awarded to Hakan Soderberg after his goalmouth pass was deflected past Friesen by teammate Peter Draissnil.

But 29 seconds into the third period, Sweden's Jonas Bergqvist beat Friesen from in close to make it 2-2. Bergqvist's game-winning came nearly 14 minutes later. An energetic 6-3 defeat of Czechoslovakia on Saturday afternoon had kept Canada in contention for a medal as Gord Shevren complimented Andy Moeog's strong performance in the nets by combining a hat trick, Moeog, who faced 22 shots, had to make two spectacular stops in the final period to assure his team of the victory. Canada's sixth goal was scored into an empty net with nine seconds left in the game.

On Friday night, Canada had posted an 8-1 victory against West Germany before Finland's 5-2 loss to Czechoslovakia — a team that rebounded from a weak game against Sweden on Wednesday amid chastisement from its coaches — set up the Soviet Union for a speedy clinching of the gold medal.

The Soviets took a 1-0 lead with their first shot of the game. Vyacheslav Fetisov, the defenseman who reportedly will be rewarded a contract by the New Jersey Devils of the NHL, snapped a shot from the left circle into the net's top right corner 26 seconds into the contest. Fetisov showed he's physical enough to make the transition to the NHL by shoving Michael Hjaltn out of his way even as he used his stick like a wand to direct the puck past Lindmark.

When it was over, the Soviet players and coaches showed an uncharacteristic burst of emotion, embracing goaltender Mylntikov and throwing their sticks into the stands.

For them, the gold medal was a vindication of sorts after a difficult year in which they had lost the world championship, the Canada Cup and their own Irvetta tournament. (AP, NYT)



Goalie Sergie Mylntikov was one happy man after the 7-1 victory over Sweden gave the Soviet Union its gold medal at the Winter Games.

Before the game the Swedes had asserted that their chances were enhanced because they possessed, in Lindmark, a goaltender superior to the undefeated Sergie Mylntikov. But his teammates gave Lindmark little protection, and he was pulled from the net after allowing four goals on 11 shots in the first period.

After Ulf Sanstrom tied the score at 1-1 with a diving shot at 6:46, Igor Larionov, Sergei Yachine and Valeri Kamensky beat Lindmark with goals in less than a two-minute span. Larionov and Yachine were given free access to the slot, and Kamensky made the score 4-1 with a shot that split Lindmark's legs as he charged toward the right circle in his defense.

Peter Ahlin replaced Lindmark in the second period, and he managed to block all but one of the 10 shots that the Soviet players, still swarming in Sweden's end, sent his way. Anatoli Semenov added the fifth Soviet goal at 14:49, and returned to his bench for a bear hug from his coach, Viktor Tikhonov, who sensed his reputation was close to being redeemed by a seventh consecutive Soviet victory here.

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## Gold Won, Fetisov Remains Part of Bigger Game

By Robin Finn  
New York Times Service

CALGARY, Alberta — Vyacheslav Fetisov, who may become the first major league player from the Soviet Union to join the National Hockey League if rumor becomes reality, is hunched over his stick, which for reasons of his own he wraps in neon orange tape. He idles himself near his blue line, not quite at rest, his eyes fastened on the puck.

The 29-year-old defenseman, the captain of his team, has something in mind, something that he does better, according to Wayne Gretzky, the NHL's reigning king, than any other hockey player.

Once the puck drops, Fetisov is off and gliding, pausing only long enough to let his forwards skate into the opponent's zone to cause chaos just ahead of him. Suddenly, before the goalie can react, Fetisov swoops into play, the puck poised at the tip of his stick for just an instant before he buries it in the net.

Whether the net belongs to West Germany, Canada, Czechoslovakia, or Sweden is of little concern to Fetisov; he already has beaten them all, and has five world championships. Now, after Friday night's 7-1 victory over Sweden, a game in which it took him just 26 seconds to start his team's scoring spree, he also has two gold medals to prove it.

On the ice, at least, Vyacheslav Fetisov does not look like a pawn in a power struggle. But throughout these Olympics, to which he came grim faced to win the gold, Fetisov has become a specter suspended above a negotiating table like a page of unresolved legislation. The NHL sits on one side; officials of the Soviet Sports Federation cluster on the other. Between them, Fetisov has been yanked back and forth.

An army major, he knows better than to state a preference for the NHL until new marching orders have been given by the Soviet Sports Ministry. "Nobody has talked to me about it," he said after practice Saturday. "So I've made no decision yet. And maybe it is not my decision anyway."

The NHL wants Fetisov to come to the New Jersey Devils and work divisional standings and international relations. The Soviet Union is intrigued by the financial gains that could follow if a deal is struck.



Vyacheslav Fetisov, who is sought by the NHL, going over Todd Okerlund of the U.S. team to get the puck earlier in the Games.

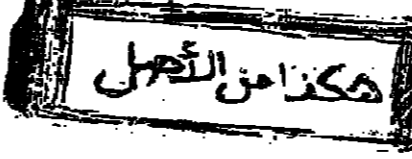
On and off the ice, Fetisov can be an expressive man. He was instructed not to speak his mind about his desire to sign an NHL contract until after his team took care of business and won a gold medal here. In compliance, he has ridden about, sprawled across two seats on the team bus, and has avoided interviews. But he has been his usual distinctive self on the ice, with four goals and nine assists in Calgary.

"He'll do extremely well in the NHL because he can play any style of hockey," said Gretzky, who called Fetisov the best defenseman he's ever tried to outwit. "I know Fetisov wants to play in the NHL. And he'll probably enjoy it."



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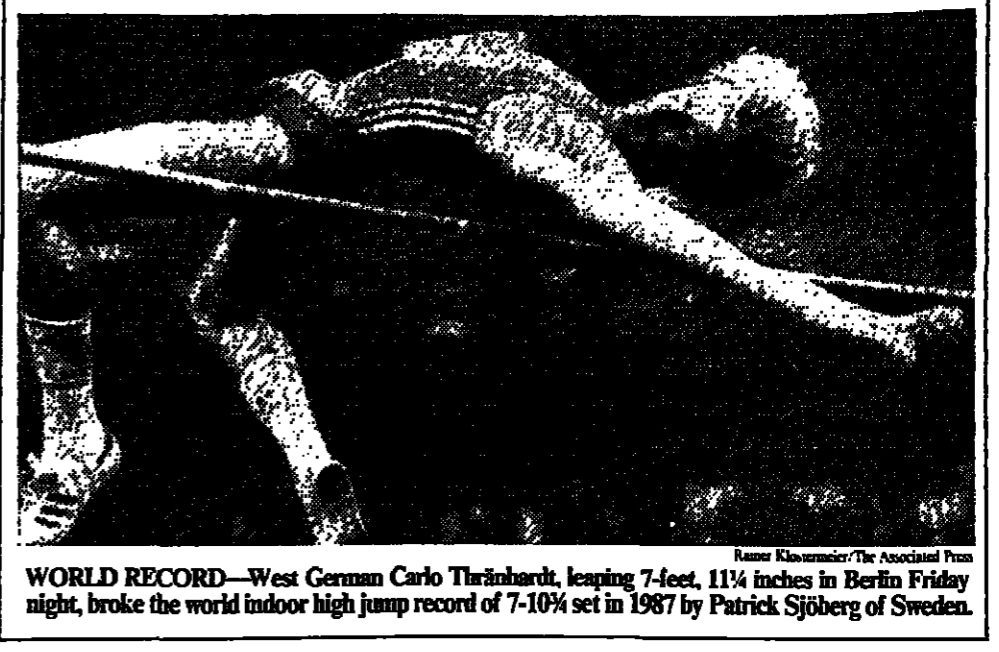
SPORTS

Sooners Cruise; Purdue and Arizona Win



Roy Marble, who led Iowa with 19 points, outjumped Glen Rice to pick off a pass in the Hawkeyes' 95-87 upset of Michigan on Saturday.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NORMAN, Oklahoma — Fourth-ranked Oklahoma had just established a Big Eight scoring record, but that was small potatoes to Coach Billy Tubbs.
This is a significant win from the standpoint that we clinched a share of the conference championship, Tubbs said Saturday after Oklahoma routed Colorado, 134-84.
If my math's right, we've got a two-game lead with two to go.
Jason Skurcenski came off the bench and hit a free throw with 11 seconds left, enabling Oklahoma to break its own conference scoring record of 133 points, set last year.
Stacey King scored 29 points as the Sooners registered their 12th straight victory in their 16th outing of more than 100 points this season. King also boosted his block-shot total to 66, breaking the Big Eight record of 62 set by Oklahoma's Wayne Tisdale in 1982-83.
Oklahoma improved to 26-2 and 11-1 in the league. Colorado fell to 7-18 and 3-9.
The Sooners scored 20 points in the first five minutes, led by 71-37 at halftime and increased the margin to 38 points early in the second half. Their biggest lead was 51 points with 20 seconds left.
Oklahoma is a hell of a team, said Colorado's coach, Tom Miller. If they don't have final four written all over them then I don't know who does. They do everything well, and they shoot the hell out of the ball. We're out there firing blanks and they're off to the races.
Purdue 69, Northwestern 51: In Evanston, Illinois, Troy Lewis sank a pair of 3-point baskets to cap a 13-0 spurt at the start of the second half that rallied Purdue to its seventh straight victory and gave Northwestern its ninth straight loss. The Boilermakers, 24-2 and 13-1, are ranked second nationally and lead the Big Ten by two games over Michigan.
Arizona 101, Arizona State 73: In Tempe, Arizona, Steve Kerr scored 20 of his 22 points in the first half to lead third-ranked Arizona, which improved to 26-2 overall and 15-1 in the Pac-10; ASU dropped its sixth game in a row.
Fans yelled "P.L.O., P.L.O." and "Go back to Beirut!" at Kerr throughout much of the first half. His father Malcolm, president of American University in Beirut, was killed by an assassin in January 1984. "There's no place for that in college basketball," said Kerr. "Those kind of people are the scum of the earth."
Pittsburgh 74, Connecticut 69: In Hartford, Connecticut, Jerome Lane scored 22 points and pulled down 16 rebounds to lift sixth-ranked Pittsburgh, 20-4 overall and 10-3 in the Big East. Connecticut rallied from an 18-point deficit to get within 70-68 with 1:38 left, but Charles Smith and Darelle Porter made two free throws apiece in the final 25 seconds to ice the victory.
Utah 62, Brigham Young 60: In Salt Lake City, Keith Chapman hit two 3-point baskets in the final minute and Mitch Smith scored 25 points to lead the Utes past Brigham Young in a Western Athletic Conference contest. BYU's Brian Taylor missed a shot from the key with 14 seconds left and his tip-in attempt at the buzzer was short.
Nevada-Las Vegas 71, Fresno State 60: In Fresno, California, Gerald Paddio scored a team-high 18 points, including four free throws in the final minute, as eighth-ranked Nevada-Las Vegas, 25-3 and 14-2 in the Pacific Coast Athletic Association, won its fourth straight.
Iowa 95, Michigan 87: In Iowa City, Iowa, Roy Marble scored 19 points and B.J. Armstrong, Bill Jones and Ed Horton added 16 apiece as the Hawkeyes improved to 20-7 and 10-4 in the Big Ten. Cary Grant had 24 points for Michigan, 22-5 and 11-3. Iowa led by 11 at halftime but was outscored by 32-13 in the first 11 minutes after intermission; the Hawkeyes overcame an eight-point deficit in the final nine minutes. Horton's jumper with 2:31 left putting them ahead for good.
Bradley 95, Indiana State 74: In Peoria, Illinois, Hershey Hawkins, the nation's leading scorer playing in his final regular-season home game, poured in 36 points as No. 14 Bradley (22-4 and 11-2) clinched at least a tie for the Missouri Valley Conference title.
Loyola Marymount 141, San Diego 126: In San Diego, California, Hank Gathers added 34 and 13 rebounds to power Loyola Marymount, 24-3 and 14-0, to an unbeaten West Coast Athletic Conference season with its 21st straight victory.
Kansas 82, Missouri 77: In Columbia, Missouri, Danny Manning poured in 37 points as the Jayhawks, 18-11 and 7-5 in the Big Eight, scored 20 straight points in the first half en route to snapping Missouri's 21-game home winning streak. Derrick Chievous had 20 points for the losers, who are 17-8 and 6-6.
Wyoming 85, San Diego State 59: In Laramie, Wyoming, Fennis Dembo collected 24 points and 10 rebounds and the Cowboys, 22-5 overall and 11-5 in the Western Athletic Conference, spoiled the return of former Wyoming coach Jim Brandenburg. (UPI, AP)



WORLD RECORD—West German Carlo Thränhardt, leaping 7-feet, 11 1/4 inches in Berlin Friday night, broke the world indoor high jump record of 7-10 3/4 set in 1987 by Patrick Sjöberg of Sweden.

SPORTS BRIEFS

6-Under 65 Gives Beck a 3-Shot Lead in Los Angeles Open
LOS ANGELES (UPI)—Chip Beck, victoryless in 10 years on the tour, shot a 6-under-par 65 to take a three-shot lead after Saturday's third round of the Los Angeles Open golf tournament.
Starting a stroke behind leaders Jay Haas and Ben Crenshaw, Beck had six birdies en route to a total of 14-under 199. At 2:02 were Haas (69), Ed Fourn (68) and Steve Elkington (66); Max O'Grady (66) and Mike Reid (67) were at 2:03. Crenshaw (71) was at 2:04 with Tom Purtzer (67) and Mike Hulbert (67).
Pinango, on Split Decision, Takes Gervacio's WBA Crown
SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (UPI)—Bernardo Pinango of Venezuela dethroned World Boxing Association junior featherweight champion Julio Gervacio on a 12-round split decision here Saturday night. Judges Mark Scheekner and Guy Jutra scored the fight for Pinango, 115-113 and 115-114, respectively. Eva Chain had it 114-114.
Pinango, 28 and a former WBA bantamweight champion, raised his record to 22-2-3, while Gervacio, a 20-year-old Dominican making the first defense of the title he won in November, fell to 16-1-2.
Italian Soccer Federation Raises Limit on Foreign Players
ROME (UPI)—Italy's soccer federation voted Saturday to allow a third foreign player on first-division clubs starting next season. The limit had been two non-Italian players per team.
It also voted to increase the number of first-division clubs from 16 to 18, but postponed the admission of foreign players to second-division teams until the beginning of the 1990-91 season.

OLYMPIC RESULTS

Table with columns: MEDALS, G, S, B, Total. Lists medal counts for various countries like Soviet Union, East Germany, etc.

FIGURE SKATING

Table with columns: WOMEN'S FREE PROGRAM, G, S, B, Total. Lists scores for skaters like Katarina Witt, East Germany, etc.

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns: Basketball, NBA Standings, Eastern Conference, Pacific Division, etc.

Hockey

Table with columns: National Hockey League Standings, Patrick Division, Adams Division, etc.

European Soccer

Table with columns: ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION, Valencia, Real Sociedad, etc.

HOCKEY

Table with columns: MEDAL ROUND, Medal Round Standings, etc.

SPEED SKATING

Table with columns: WOMEN'S 1000 METER, 1:17.75, etc.

Selected U.S. College Results

Table with columns: FRIDAY'S SCORES, Saturday's Scores, etc.

Tennis

Table with columns: MEN'S TOURNAMENT, Wimbledon, etc.

Transition

Table with columns: BASEBALL, American League, etc.

SLALOM

Table with columns: MEN'S FINAL, Alberto Tomba, Italy, etc.

CROSS COUNTRY

Table with columns: MEN'S 30-KILOMETER, Gustav Swen, Sweden, etc.

SOULTH

Table with columns: Alabama 82, Auburn 77, Cincinnati 75, etc.

WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT

Table with columns: Martina Navratilova, U.S., etc.

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Table with columns: Avellino 1, Fiorentina 0, etc.

BOBLED

Table with columns: FOUR-MAN, East Germany 1, etc.

WOMEN'S 50-KILOMETER

Table with columns: Gudrun Svendsen, Norway, etc.

WOMEN'S 1000 METER

Table with columns: Karin Kania, East Germany, etc.

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ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Table with columns: Avellino 1, Fiorentina 0, etc.

FINAL OVERALL

Table with columns: 1. Switzerland 1, 3 medals, 47.51 seconds, etc.

NORDIC COMBINED

Table with columns: 70-METER SKI JUMP, Klaus Sulzenbacher, Austria, etc.

WOMEN'S 1000 METER

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WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT

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ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

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Large advertisement for Longines watches, featuring the text 'Olympic Games Calgary' and 'You have a date with Longines Precision'. Includes an image of a Longines watch.

Weekly International Bond Prices

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London, Tel.: 01 323 11 30
Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

Feb. 25

Dollar Straights

Table of Dollar Straights bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, and Yld. Includes sub-sections for Australia, Canada, France, and Scandinavia.

Issuer

Table of Issuer bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, and Yld.

United Kingdom

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United States

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West. Europe (Other)

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Supranational

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DM Straights

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DM Zero Coupons

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Euromarts At a Glance

Table of Euromarts At a Glance bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, and Yld.

Wall Street Review

Table of Wall Street Review market data, including NYSE Most Active, AMEX Most Active, NYSE Sales, AMEX Sales, NYSE Divides, and AMEX Divides.

Libor Rates

Table of Libor Rates, including columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, and Yld.

Mutual Funds

Table of Mutual Funds, including columns for Fund Name, Assets, and other details.

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WestLB

Fixed Income and Equities Trading - for dealing prices call:
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WestLB

Fixed Income and Equities Trading - for dealing prices call:
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WestLB

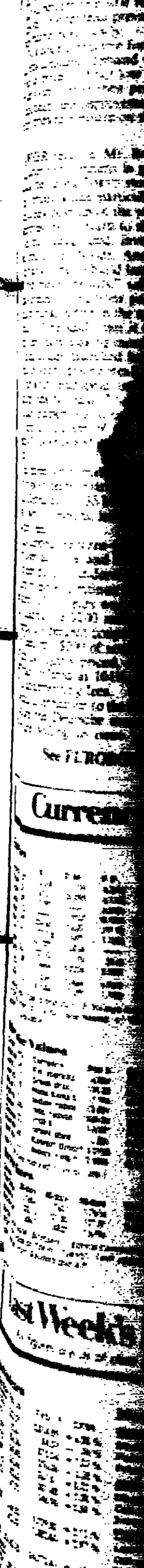
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FROM FREEZER TECHNOLOGY

Renewed Fears on Dollar Make Investors Cautious

By CARL GEWIRTZ International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A reasonably heavy volume of fixed-coupon Eurobonds hit the market last week. But investor response was lethargic, reflecting renewed wariness about the U.S. dollar, continuing discomfort with the low coupons in the Deutsche mark sector and a sense of complacency about the high-coupon paper.

Dollar investors were jolted last week by comments by the Federal Reserve Board's chairman, Alan Greenspan, that the Fed had slightly eased credit "a few weeks ago." A few weeks ago, it was widely feared that the United States might be headed toward a recession early this year in the aftermath of last October's collapse in stock prices.

But the latest U.S. data suggest that those fears were exaggerated and that, at worst, there may be some slowdown in the rate of growth. If there is no tendency toward recession, however, that monetary easing a few weeks ago may be all the fat that's needed to flame the inflation that normally follows a currency devaluation.

"There is a significant risk that the easing will prove somewhat destabilizing to the economy," warned Brendan Brown, economist at County NatWest Bank in London. He said he fears an economic bounce-back as early as the second quarter "that may be accompanied by a reawakening of inflation fears."

Initially, the wealth-destroying effect of the October stock collapse was seen as a plus for the United States, leading to a cutback in consumer spending and freeing production for export.

But last week's revision of gross national product for the fourth quarter, showing that it grew at a 4.5 percent annual rate rather than the 4.2 percent rate first reported, indicated that domestic demand was stronger than previously estimated and that exports were increasing more slowly.

"That's a double negative for the bond market," Mr. Brown said. Strong consumer demand would permit foreign producers to raise U.S. prices and not lose much business, giving domestic producers room to raise their prices also. And less rapid growth of exports means less improvement on the trade deficit and thus, probably, renewed pressure on the dollar.

Another negative, Mr. Brown said, is the strong fourth-quarter improvement in gross national product in Japan and the strong Tokyo stock market. "That, added to the fall in oil prices, which particularly benefits Japan, means we could see a new push up of the yen and certainly a reluctance of Japanese investors to return to the U.S. market."

Against this background, investors are exceedingly cautious about buying dollar bonds. And with client business lacking, dealers are unwilling to build large trading positions.

Générale Allegiance Pledged

Elektrowatt Says It Backs Alliance

BRUSSELS — Switzerland's Elektrowatt SA said Sunday it remained firmly in the camp of a group of French and Belgian companies that claims to have a 52 percent majority in Société Générale de Belgique.

That group also sought Sunday to dispel doubts about its claim to have beaten a hostile bid for Générale by the Italian financier Carlo de Benedetti.

Elektrowatt's managing board president, Adolf Gugler, said that no formal accord existed with the French and Belgian group. But he said Elektrowatt had declared its intention to work with the alliance, and the partnership would hold.

Elektrowatt, an energy, industry and services group, holds 4 percent of Générale, Belgium's biggest conglomerate.

The alliance is led by the French financial group Compagnie Financière de Suez and the Belgian insurer Groupe AG.

Reports on Friday that Elektrowatt was not tied to the alliance by a formal accord led to speculation about the strength of the group's coherence.

But Maurice Lippens, managing director of Groupe AG and spokesman for the Belgian wing of the alliance, said, "If we announced what we announced, it's because we have the certainty that we are able to do so."

Mr. de Benedetti says he and his allies control 45 percent of Générale's capital and on Thursday doubled his public offer for another 7 percent to 8,000 Belgian francs (\$22.6) a share.

The six-week struggle for Générale has all but dried up the market in shares and Brussels bourse authorities decided on Friday to suspend trading on the main market until further notice.

Eienne Davignon, a Générale de Belgique director, said all companies in the alliance were committed to not sell shares for a period far longer than Mr. de Benedetti's offer, which is to end on Friday.

Dispute Over French Paper Heats Up

By Steven Greenhouse New York Times Service

PARIS — Finance Minister Edouard Balladur may not have realized what a stir he was creating when he provisionally blocked the sale of Les Echos, France's largest financial daily, to Pearson PLC. Last week the publisher of Les Echos turned up the heat even more.

After taking the unusual step of not publishing on Tuesday to protest Mr. Balladur's decision, Les Echos made another unusual move on Wednesday by devoting two pages to respond to his assertions that such a purchase by London-based Pearson, which owns the Financial Times, might not be in France's best interest.

In unusually blunt language, Jacqueline Beytout, the publisher of Les Echos, declared that Mr. Balladur's decision was "exclusively political" and was "in disdain of the law."

What is more, she derided the idea of selling her newspaper to any of the others who have stepped forward since Mr. Balladur said last Monday that he was blocking the deal, at least for now.

Since then, Robert Maxwell, the British publisher and Ambrose Roux, a French publishing executive sympathetic to the administration of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, have shown interest in buying Les Echos.

Mrs. Beytout said she already has a contract to sell her company and believes the contract should be honored. She said she wanted to sell the tabloid, with a circulation of 66,000, because her heirs might be forced to dispose of it under pressure in the future to pay inheritance taxes.

In Les Echos, Mrs. Beytout asserted that Mr. Balladur had no right to block the \$150 million sale because Pearson, as a British company, is a European Community company. She said that French law and EC law prohibit governments — except in rare circumstances, such as national security — from blocking the sale of one company in the community to another company in the community.

In his communiqué, Mr. Balladur declared that "the community character of the Pearson group does not appear durably established today." Several Finance Ministry officials said Mr. Balladur questioned Pearson's community nature because Rupert



Some of the figures in the newspaper dispute: Lord Blakenham, Pearson's chairman, above; Rupert Murdoch, owner of a share in Pearson, top left, and Jacqueline Beytout, the publisher of Les Echos.



Murdoch, the Australian-born U.S. citizen who runs newspapers in Australia, Britain and the United States, now owns slightly more than 20 percent of Pearson and might someday decide to seek more of that company.



Mrs. Beytout said she already has a contract to sell her company and believes the contract should be honored.

Pearson Goes to EC

LONDON — Pearson PLC has asked the European Community's Executive Commission to investigate the decision by France to block the planned acquisition of Les Echos, the Financial Times, Pearson's major holding, has reported.

Pearson argues that it is an EC company and that the French government's blockage is a clear violation of the EC charter, the Financial Times reported on Saturday.

The Financial Times said Pearson's chairman, Lord Blakenham, is believed to have written to Finance Minister Edouard Balladur offering to provide any proof needed to show Pearson's status as an EC company.

But Mrs. Beytout said Mr. Murdoch's holdings were irrelevant because 70 percent of Pearson's shares were owned by investors from the European Community, and French law defines a community company as one in which a majority of the capital is held by community investors.

Critics of Mr. Balladur say one reason he has balked at allowing

See ECHOS, Page 13

World Trade Up 4% in '87

GATT Predicts Further Growth

GENEVA — International trade, led by a sharp rise in shipments of manufactured goods, grew 4 percent last year and is expected to match that in 1988, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade said in a report released Monday.

The forecast was made "barring a further upheaval in financial markets or a serious recession in the United States," the annual report of GATT economists said.

The 1987 growth of 4 percent in merchandise trade volume was a slight improvement from 3.5 percent growth the previous year. Damage to consumer and investor confidence after the stock market collapse in October appeared less severe than originally had been expected, the report said.

"Developments in world stock markets since October do not seem to have had any immediate adverse effect on world trade," Richard Blackhurst, GATT's chief economist, said.

Moreover, available data suggested that the increase in merchandise trade in the fourth quarter of 1987, which included October, exceeded the average rise for the first three quarters.

The value of merchandise exports last year grew 15.5 percent to a record \$2.45 trillion, reflecting an increase in the value of the dollar and higher dollar prices for petroleum and other primary commodities, as well as trade expansion, the report said.

"If 1988 sees progress in reducing the large current account imbalances, there would be an added boost to investor confidence in the functioning of the world economy," the report said in reference to the huge U.S. current account deficit and surpluses in Japan and West Germany.

The increase in volume was led by a 5 percent rise in trade in manufactured goods, against 3.5 percent the previous year. Exports of agricultural products rose by an estimated 4 percent in volume, after a 1 percent decline in 1986.

Mutual Funds Struggle To Keep Their Clients

Industry Hopes to Teach Customers That a Mattress Is No Place for Money

By Brooke Kroeger New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The bull that used to gallop through Merrill Lynch & Co.'s television commercials is off the air. Today, the ads feature straight-talking financial consultants with no embellishment. One of them might be speaking for the whole mutual fund industry when he intones, "These are uncertain times."

"What happened after Oct. 19 is: the customer went on a buyer's strike," said Dennis Reens, vice president and mutual funds marketing manager at Merrill Lynch, which manages \$76 billion in mutual funds, making it the second-largest operator. "Not a seller's rampage, but a buyer's strike. There's an attitude of, 'You've got my money, O.K. But you're not going to get any more.'"

Companies are recasting their ad campaigns, retraining their staffs and devising new products to hold on to their customers. Attracting new ones has become a secondary consideration.

So far, the industry has no cause for panic, although last week there were reports that Fidelity Investments, based in Boston, was planning major layoffs because of the reduced investor activity since the stock collapse. Fidelity manages about \$80 billion in mutual funds, making it the industry leader.

Given the losses suffered in the last quarter, investors have withdrawn surprisingly little money from funds. According to the Investment Company Institute, net redemptions in equity funds on Oct. 19, the day of the market collapse, added up to only about 2 percent of the nearly \$800 billion in mutual fund assets at that time. And 80 percent of that activity involved investors switching from equity to fixed-income funds within the same company.

Despite the stock collapse and the severe bond market drop last spring, total assets in the industry increased by \$33.6 billion from December 1986 to December 1987. But that figure was far below the \$220.8 billion increase from December 1985 to December 1986.

The fund industry derives the majority of its profits from management fees, and a much smaller portion from sales charges, so a fall in new business is not fatal.

Utility Sale Tests U.K. Program

By Howell Raines New York Times Service

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's plan to end state ownership of the electrical power system in England and Wales is emerging as a major test of public satisfaction with her policy of privatization.

Energy Secretary Cecil Parkinson on Thursday opened the campaign for legislation to allow investors to buy control of an industry with \$47.5 billion in assets and 147,000 employees. The first House of Commons debate is set for March 9, and the legislation is expected in November and December.

Both critics and supporters of the proposed sale, Mrs. Thatcher's biggest privatization project, were warning that the public would not stand for the kind of transfer of ownership that occurred with two other major utilities, British Telecom and British Gas.

Many analysts say that privatization simply changed British Gas and British Telecom from unresponsive public monopolies to unresponsive private corporations with captive markets. Especially with the telephone company, there have been widespread complaints of declining service and allegations that Mrs. Thatcher erred by trying to fix something that was not broken.

In a clear acknowledgment of these criticisms, Mr. Parkinson stressed that his plan for the electrical service would "put the consumer in the driver's seat" by bringing more competition among electricity

See PRIVATE, Page 13

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other rates. Includes entries for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Tokyo, Zurich, and various other currencies.

Forward Rates

Table with columns for Currency, 30-day, 60-day, 90-day, and other forward rates.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other dollar values for various currencies.

Last Week's Markets

Table with columns for Stock Indexes, Money Rates, and other market data for the week of Feb. 22-26.

BBL Bank Brussels Lambert Main Consolidated Data. Includes a large table with financial data for 30/9/1987 and Evolution, and a detailed text report on the bank's performance and future prospects.



New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvillettes

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price, and Terms. Includes sections for Floating Rate Notes, Fixed-Coupon, and Equity-Linked.

Consortium's Buyout of SCI Fails

New York Times Service. NEW YORK — After several weeks of talks, a \$2.9 billion agreement by three leading U.S. cable television companies to buy SCI Holdings Inc. has fallen through.

Japanese Banks Set Up Outposts in Atlanta

Atlanta. ATLANTA — Japanese banks, after establishing footholds in New York, California and Chicago, are quickly setting up branches in Atlanta, trying to carve out a niche in the rapidly growing city.

Analysts See Further Drop in Yields

New York Times Service. NEW YORK — Further large declines in interest rates may be possible soon, according to some credit market analysts.

Campeau Victory Expected

NEW YORK — Campeau Corp., the Toronto-based developer, is expected to claim victory on Monday in its struggle for control of Federated Department Stores Inc., the fifth-largest U.S. retailer, analysts say.

Farley Considers Buying Retailer

CHICAGO — Farley Inc., the controlling shareholder of underwear maker Fruit of the Loom Inc., said it is considering buying the Montgomery Ward & Co. subsidiary of Mobil Corp.

NTT Plans to Invest Heavily in Digital Network in 1988

TOKYO — Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. is to give emphasis this year to expanding its digital communication networks, according to company officials.

Analysts See Further Drop in Yields

New York Times Service. NEW YORK — Further large declines in interest rates may be possible soon, according to some credit market analysts.

ROYCO HIGH PERFORMANCE BONDS. 35% p/a Average net return in past 3 years. CAPITAL GUARANTEED.

PACIFIC BASIN FUND NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDER. The board of directors of Pacific Basin Management Company S.A., in their meeting held on 26th February 1988, has considered with the custodian that, because of the contracted size of the fund and because the fixed recurring expenses have become increasingly important in comparison to the current income, it is in the best interests of the shareholders and the managers alike to terminate the operations of the fund and proceed with its liquidation.

BUSINESS SCHOOL LAUSANNE SATURDAY M. B. A. Earn an MBA by taking our Saturdays only program. 8 hours of classes each Saturday - internal exams.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS. You will find below a listing of job positions published last Thursday under the rubric International Positions. Table with columns: TITLE, SALARY, EMPLOYER.

EUROBONDS: Renewed Fears on Dollar Reflected in Lethargic Response to New Issues

(Continued from first finance page) competition from the other European currencies that are both formally and informally linked to it, but which offer higher running yields.

Soviet Loan Signals That Costs Really Are Rising

By Carl Gewirtz. PARIS — Although there has been a lot of whistling in the dark about loan costs rising in the international credit market, bankers last week said the pricing on the new loan for the Soviet Union clearly demonstrated that an upward trend is under way.

The Council of Europe Resettlement Fund for National Refugees and Over-Population in Europe Strasbourg/Paris. BANCA DEL GOTTARDO. HANDELSBANK NATWEST WIRTSCHAFTS- und PRIVATBANK ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND (SCHWEIZ).



ECHOS: Dispute Heats Up

(Continued from first finance page) The sale is that he fears Pearson's independence...

Those critics maintain that one of Mr. Balladur's aims is to sabotage the Les Echos-Pearson agreement so that a company friendly to Mr. Balladur and Mr. Chirac...

Mr. Balladur's office has pointed out that this would be the first French newspaper to be acquired by foreign interests...

In Wednesday's issue, Les Echos noted that the Chirac administration had pushed for a press law restricting purchases by foreigners...

Mr. Balladur's office has pointed out that this would be the first French newspaper to be acquired by foreign interests...

PRIVATE: U.K. Program Tested Success Seen For Mexico's \$10 Billion Debt Swap

(Continued from first finance page) While public complaints do not yet pose a direct threat to continuation of Mrs. Thatcher's privatization program...

Analysts noted that Mr. Parkinson's decision to allow one of the new generating companies to take 70 percent of the CEGB's assets...

He also said that the errors of British Telecom and British Gas would be repeated by allowing a shift from a reliable public utility to a set of privileged private companies...

Mr. Parkinson said he would require the 12 regional companies to buy about 20 percent of their electricity from the nuclear plants...

While Mr. Parkinson was being praised in some quarters for balancing a complex set of political and economic factors...

"It's called oligopoly," Mr. Prescott said. "It's called control. It's not called competition."

MUTUAL: Battle to Keep Clients

(Continued from first finance page) agree that it has become especially difficult to sell funds that invest primarily in common stocks.

Some firms report that January figures are looking up from the lows of October, November and December...

The question remains: how to cope with the current environment? Many firms are concentrating on customer service and education in ways they never have before.

On some days, now, "it's just plain boring," said the sales manager, Elaine Joseph.

Fidelity's marketing vice president, Michael J. Hines, said that investors were moving to fixed-income funds to avoid the volatility of stocks.

The Investment Company Institute said assets of money-market mutual funds, which promise no risk to capital, have been reaching record highs almost every week.

Equity sales at his firm have fallen by more than half as a proportion of sales, from around 35 percent of the total to about 15 percent.

One exception to the trend is Dreyfus, according to Mr. Stein, its chairman. Last spring, believing that the bull market was nearing an end...

All the marketing specialists interviewed said they were placing renewed emphasis on educating customers about diversifying their portfolios...

"You can get professional management," Mr. Hines said. "But that doesn't mean you can hand your money over and forget about it."

Fidelity and Twentieth Century Investors are also pushing IRAs. Suzanne Mahoney, who heads IRA marketing for Fidelity, said she believed IRAs could account for the major part of sales for the industry this year.

Crossword puzzle grid with numbers and some filled-in letters.

Treasury Bonds table with columns for Bid, Ask, and various bond types.

U.S. Consumer Index table with columns for Index, Change, and various categories.

Dennis the Menace comic strip showing Dennis in a rocking chair.

Jumble word game with a grid and a cartoon illustration.

Weather section with a cartoon and a list of cities.

Table with columns for Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, North America, Middle East, and Oceania, listing various cities and their weather.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle grid with letters.

Peanuts comic strip with characters Woodstock and Snoopy.

Blondie comic strip with Blondie and Dag.

Beetle Bailey comic strip with Beetle and his dog.

Andy Capp comic strip with Andy and his wife.

Wizard of Id comic strip with characters in a bar.

Garfield comic strip with Garfield and Odie.

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WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

Trading on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange was quiet last week and prices were stable. The ANP-CBS general index finished at 230.6, only slightly firmer than 229.0 the previous Friday.

Singapore

Share prices dropped in quiet and listless trading on the Singapore stock market. Trading began on a confident note Monday with investors and speculators back after the Chinese New Year holiday.

Frankfurt

The West German market was active and enthusiastic last week, as the Commerzbank index gained 4 percent to end at 1,391.5, up 42.1 from the previous Friday.

Hong Kong

Active trading of selected issues pushed the Hang Seng Index up 27.84 points last week in an optimistic post-New Year rally on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

London

The London Stock Exchange had a good week. The Financial Times industrial share index ended 41.1 points higher at 1,423.7, as trading levels recovered and the market rose for four consecutive days.

Milan

The Milan market remained optimistic, ending the week with a 4.4 percent rise, for a total gain of 16 percent since the year's low on Feb. 9.

Paris

The Paris Bourse scored a modest gain but profit-taking prevented a larger rise, analysts said. The CAC index rose from the previous Friday's 297.3 to 306.3 on Monday, then finished the week at 305.5.

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